

# GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

## CONSOLIDATED

*A Merger of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter*

Vol. XCV. No. 1

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40  
9030  
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672  
v. 95-96  
JULY 1945  
JUNE 1946  
WARE



Wheat on Ground After Floors of Two Cars Gave Way at Columbus, O.  
(For Description See Page 14)



# Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

HAVING YOUR name in this directory will introduce you to many old and new firms during the year, whom you do not know or could not meet in any other way. Many new concerns are looking for connections, seeking an outlet or an inlet, possibly in your territory. It is certain that they turn to this recognized Directory, and act upon the suggestions it gives them. The cost is only \$12 per year.

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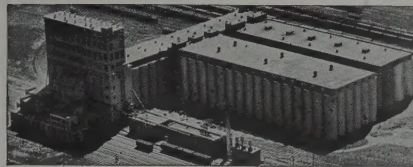
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in the GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS Consolidated make wants known to everyone connected with the grain trade. If you desire to buy or rent, sell or lease an elevator or anything used by grain dealers, try a want ad twice a month and your want will soon be satisfied.



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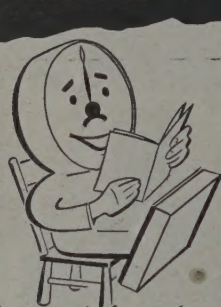
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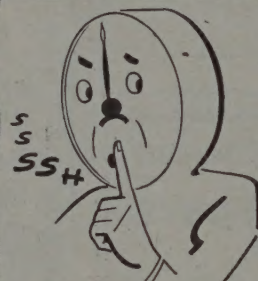
*Can read themselves  
at the touch  
of a button*



*Can print weight  
records and  
receipts*



*Can weigh products  
in motion*

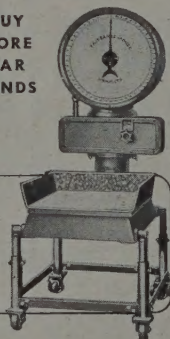


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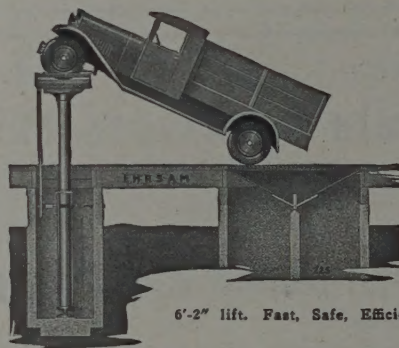
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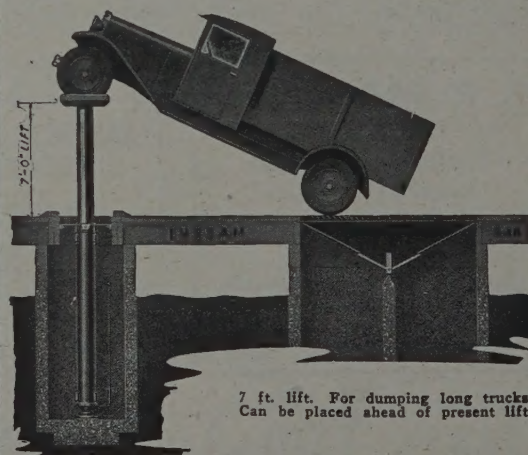
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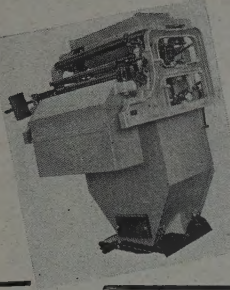
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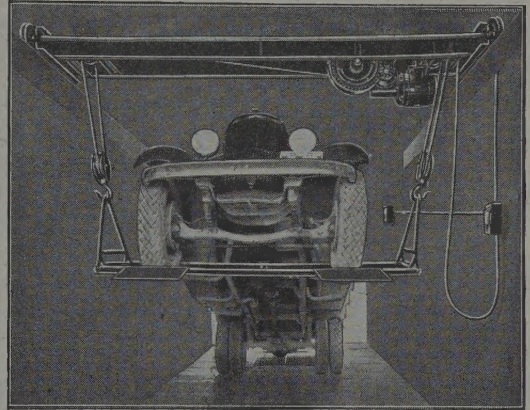
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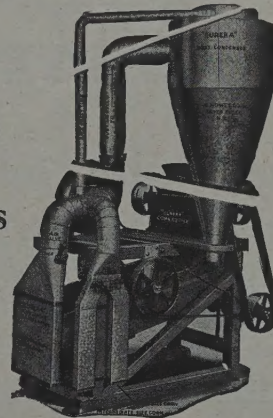
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Each table is printed in two colors, pounds and rules in red, bushels and values in black ink. All figures are arranged in groups of five and divided by red rules to expedite calculations.

These tables have the widest range of quantity and price, are so compact and so convenient no Handler of Wheat or Beans or other 60 pound units can afford to attempt to do business without them. By their use you prevent errors, save time and avoid many hours of needless figuring.

Printed on ledger paper, 40 pages, bound in vellum, size 9x11½ inches. Order Form 33X. Price, \$3.20, f. o. b. Chicago. Shipping weight, 1 lb.

## GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

Consolidated  
 327 S. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

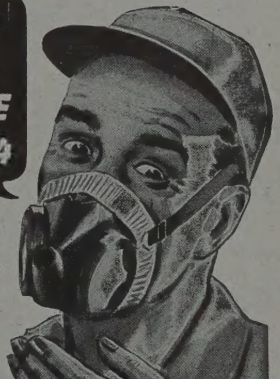
**WHERE THE  
 GRAIN DUST'S  
 THICKEST—MAKE  
 MINE DUPOR No. 4**

DUPOR No. 4 for grain dusts provides "Original Twins," double filter protection. Foldable, reversible—fits any face! Has approved face cloth for comfort. Weighs 4 ounces. Conversation easy. Has prize-winning Modern Plastics filter caps and check valves. It's patented too!

Sample sent postpaid for \$1.65

## H. S. COVER

74 Chippewa St. South Bend, Ind.



## Daily MARKET RECORD

A boon to the grain dealer who keeps a convenient, permanent record of daily market quotations for ready reference.

This book provides spaces for recording hourly quotations on Wheat, Corn, Oats, Soybeans, Rye, and Barley. Spaces for a week's markets on a sheet; sixty sheets in a book. Order Form CND improved 97-6. Shipping Weight, 2 pounds. Price \$1.10, plus postage.

## Grain & Feed Journals

Consolidated  
 327 S. La Salle St., Chicago 4, Ill.

## TO: ALL MILLS, ELEVATORS, FOOD PROCESSING PLANTS

If you do not have one of our famous CHALLENGER Oat Hullers please get in touch with us. These machines will boost your business. Customers drive as far as forty miles to get their oats hulled; these customers are prospective buyers of your particular brand of feed. Our CHALLENGER Huller is recommended by all users. Information gladly furnished upon request.

## ROSKAMP HULLER COMPANY

616 Grand Blvd. Cedar Falls, Iowa



# Wanted and For Sale

The rate for advertisements in this department is 30 cents per type line each insertion

## ELEVATORS FOR SALE

**FOR SALE**—Grain Elevator in western Missouri. Good wheat and corn country. Judge E. Stockman, Malta Bend, Mo.

**FOR SALE**—30,000-bu. capacity elevator on C.R.I.&P. railroad northwest Iowa. Address 93N14, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

**FOR SALE**—One 60,000-bu. capacity elevator on I. C. railroad south central Ill. in excellent going condition. Also one 25,000-bu. capacity elevator reconditioned in 1937. Can be sold separately or together. Address Box 367, Arthur, Illinois.

**FOR SALE**—40,000-bu. Grain Elevator and Coal Business. Elevator fully equipped with grain drier, grinding and mixing machinery. Electric power. In a good dairy and fruit section of Western Michigan. Wilson & Son Elevator, Sparta, Mich.

## ELEVATOR WANTED

**WANTED**—To buy good Indiana Grain Elevator 15,000 to 30,000-bu. capacity. Prefer elevator with good side lines. Address 93M9, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

## FEED STORE OR MILL WANTED

**WANTED**—To purchase in East feed store or mill. Address 93M11, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

## BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY

**FOR SALE**—Up and coming Feed Business, manufacturer of dairy, hog, chicken and turkey feeds. Best location in southern California. Box 41, Cypress, Calif.

**FOR SALE**—Grain Shelling and Mixed Feed Plant Corn sheller, machine mill elevator and mixed feed plant. The Uhland Grain & Fuel Co., P.O. Box, Kyle, Texas.

**FOR SALE**—The Best Alfalfa Dehydrating plant in the West. Located in world's alfalfa center. Dehydrating alfalfa during growing season and corn drying during winter months. Also make suncured alfalfa meal year around. Price \$150,000 includes all field equipment, trucks, portable grinders and portable bag loaders. If you are interested in a real plant, come and see us work. Reason for selling, we want to go fishing. Meyer Milling Co., Lexington, Nebr.

## HELP WANTED

**HELP WANTED**—Resident Millwright. Roux Feed Mills, Sharon, Pa.

## HELP WANTED

**HELP WANTED**—Millwright capable of making repairs Mills and Elevators. A permanent job for the right party. If interested, write us, stating experience. Mayer Grain Co., South Whitley, Indiana.

**HELP WANTED**—Assistant Superintendent for Grain Elevator, preferably 35 to 45 years of age. Excellent chance for advancement. Good pay. Mt. Clare Elevator Co., Inc., 308 Chamber of Commerce Bldg., Baltimore 2, Md.

**HELP WANTED**—Grain Inspector (Assistant) Iowa terminal, permanent position—state salary, experience and grain for which license is now held or capable of holding. Also in need of experienced Grain Samplers. Address 93M4, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

**WANTED**—Experienced Grain Inspector able to qualify for federal license on all grains. Permanent location in Kentucky. State salary expected. Address James P. Haynes, Secretary, Grain Committee, Louisville Board of Trade, 421 W. Market Street, Louisville, Kentucky.

**HELP WANTED**—Salesman, beginner as soon as gas and new cars available, cover Indiana, Illinois and Ohio, buying and selling Country Elevators. Good man can earn \$10,000 per year. Prefer man with Real Estate and Country Elevator operating experience. Write Mid-West Business Exchange, Plymouth, Indiana.

**HELP WANTED**—Good capable office man and accountant to look after bookkeeping for a line of country elevators, feed manufacturing plant, etc. Must be over draft age. Will be a permanent job as no soldier has any priority for this job. If interested come and see us or write us giving particulars, age, etc. Goodrich Bros. Co., Winchester, Ind.

**GRAIN TRADER WANTED**—Excellent opportunity for a man who has had experience merchandising grain in carload lots and buying and selling with country shippers. All inquiries will be kept strictly confidential. Your ability determines your earnings. Please give full particulars in first letter. Our expansion program necessitates we act quickly as possible. Texas firm. Address 93K19, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

**HELP WANTED**—Executive Manager wanted for well established Farm Seed Business. A splendid opportunity for a capable man who can take complete charge of the business and show results. Must have experience in merchandising, buying, processing and sales with country elevators, and farmers. All inquiries will be kept strictly confidential. Please give full particulars in first letter. Michigan firm over forty years old. Address 93M13, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

## MACHINES FOR SALE

**CORN CUTTER & Grader**—has motor—used very little. 91N8, Grain & Feed Jnls., Chicago.

**For Sale**—New and used hammer mills; also other milling equipment. H. H. Hussey, Box 162, Albert Lea, Minn.

**FEED MIXER**—one-ton—floor level feed—has motor good as new. Write 91N9, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

**FOR SALE**—Used Tag-Heppenstall moisture testers. Seedburo Equipment Company, 620 Brooks Bldg., Chicago 6, Ill.

**HAMMER MILL** with 25-hp. motor and all attachments. Priced to sell. Write 91N10, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

**FEED MIXER** for sale, has motor, and a late machine. Need space. Will sacrifice. Write 91N11, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

**FOR SALE**—1-24 inch Bauer Attrition Burr Mill with 2 Direct 20 HP. Electric Motors and extra Burrs. Roanoke Elevator Co., Roanoke, Ind.

**FOR SALE**—35-in. Bauer Bros. attrition mill, direct connected to two 50 HP., GE motors. Producers Co-operative Oil Mill, P. O. Box 911, Oklahama City, Okla.

**FOR SALE**—Bag and Box Piler—portable powered. Warehouse and Truck Scales—new and used Immediate delivery. Bonded Scale Co., 120 Bellview Columbus 7, Ohio.

When you are in the market for new or used mill machinery—Electric Motors, or any other equipment, write J. E. Hagan Mill Machinery, 1522 E. High St., Jefferson City, Mo.

**FOR SALE**—Strong-Scott compressed air truck lift with compressor and tank, in working condition, priced right. Piper Grain & Milling Co., P. O. Box 69, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

**FOR SALE**—Direct Heat Fitz Grain Drier, 50-bu. capacity; one Boss Car Loader; one McMillan Truck Dump; one Fox Hay Cutter No. 224; one Emerson Cylinder Wheat Separator. J. E. Hagan Mill Machinery, Jefferson City, Mo.

**FOR SALE**—1 #4 JB Clement Special, 3-24" direct connecting motor driven attrition mills, double head, 1 drop gear bran packer, 1 friction clutch flour packer, 1-100 HP. Fairbanks Morse semi-diesel engine, 1-125 HP. Buckeye semi-diesel engine. D. E. Hughes Company, Hopkins, Michigan.

**FOR SALE**—One Feed King Oat Huller in good condition.

One Barnard & Leas Centrifugal Reel.  
One Barnard & Leas Corn Scouring Machine.  
One Barnard & Leas 3 pair high rolls 9 x 18.  
One Western Warehouse Corn Sheller with fan and screens.

These items are priced to sell.  
Waldschmidt & Schneider, Metamora, Illinois.

**FOR SALE**—14" O.D. 14 Gr. "B" Pulley, 9" O.D. 14 Gr. "B" pulley, 8" O.D. 10 Gr. "B" Pulley, 6 1/2" O.D. 12 Gr. "B" Pulley, 21" 4 Gr. "C" Pulley, Rockwood Pulley, new 10" O.D. 9" face. W & W Hammermill, Big Chief Corn Crusher, No. 4 Sprout Waldron Cob Crusher, Magnetic Separators, Elevator Legs and Cups, Conveyors, Hopper Scale, Corn Cutters. What else do you need, or have you for sale? Modern Elevator Supply Co., Box 724, Minneapolis, Minn.

**FOR SALE**—1-150 HP. Williams Millers Special Hammer Mill with Direct Connected Motor. 1-No. 3U Jay Bee Hammer Mill without blower. 3-Friction Clutch Feed Packers.

1-No. 3 Prater Corn Cracker.  
Roller Mills, Reels, Aspirators, Etc.

**GENERAL MILL EQUIPMENT COMPANY**  
P. O. Box 204  
KANSAS CITY 10, MISSOURI.

If What You Want you see advertised, tell the advertiser. If Not—Tell the Journal.

## A Trial Order

**GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS**  
CONSOLIDATED

327 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen:—I wish to try the semi-monthly Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated to learn if I can get any helpful suggestions from the opinions, practices and experiences of other grain and feed dealers. Enclosed please find Two Dollars for one year.

Name of Firm.....

Capacity of Elevator

Post Office.....

..... bus.

State.....



## MACHINES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Niagara Dust Collector—One No. 46 Niagara Dust Collector complete with filter cloth tubes, counter shaft drive with pulley, two conveyors in base, on iron legs. Latest model made by Richmond Mfg. Co.

One No. 25 Niagara Dust Collector complete with filter cloth tubes, counter shaft drive with pulley, two conveyors in base, on iron legs. Latest model made by Richmond Mfg. Co. Like New A-1 condition. Write for details to the Ford Gum & Machine Co., Inc., Lockport, N. Y.

## FOR SALE

No. 2 Plansifter.  
No. 03/4 Plansifter.  
4 Double Stands 9x18 Wolf Rolls.  
1-Large Receiving Separator.  
8-Pair 9x18 Roll Chills.  
1-Full line Machinery for 50 bbl. Mill.  
1-Full line Machines for 80 bbls.  
1-No. 1 Gruendler Hammer Mill.  
Reels, Purifiers, Friction Flour Packer.  
Lots of Other Machines.  
1-½ bu. Richardson Automatic Scale.  
1-8-bu. Avery Automatic Scale. All in good to fine condition.

T. A. McWilliams, 1460 South Second Street, Louisville 8, Kentucky.

## MACHINES WANTED

WANTED—Good late model Steinitz grain moisture tester. W. J. Cripe, Nappanee, Ind.

## SCALES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—One Avery automatic scale continuous weigher in good condition. Pecatonica Lumber Company, Pecatonica, Illinois.

## SCALES WANTED

WANTED—Weightograph, also scales. If priced right will pay cash. Columbia Scale Co., 2439 N. Pulaski Rd., Chicago, Ill. Phone Albany 0004. Est. 1893.

## JAPANESE BUCKWHEAT FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Japanese Buckwheat. We have several tons of nice clean Jap Buckwheat for sale, purity 99.50, germination 95%. Priced at \$2.50 cwt. f.o.b. Rice. Expect big demand for seed. Hurry. Gazett Seed & Feeds, Rice, Minn.

**BATES** Grain Company

RECEIVERS & SHIPPERS  
BOARD OF TRADE KANSAS CITY, MO.  
Phone Victor 7656

## MOTORS—GENERATORS

FOR SALE—Four 5 HP. 1200 RPM; one 7½ HP. 1800 RPM; one 10 HP. 1800 RPM; one 20 HP. 1800 RPM, totally enclosed new Fairbanks motors on hand for immediate delivery. Roberts Motor Co., 714 Main Street, Sabetha, Kans.

## 3 Phase Motors

On hand 10 HP. 7½ HP, 5HP, 1½ HP and 1 HP. All new motors. Speed 1750 RPM 220-440 v —60 cye. Priority required.

## Brunia Electric

312-320 Grand Des Moines 9, Iowa

FOR SALE—20 HP Fairbanks Morse Electric Motor, totally enclosed, 3 phase, 220 volt, 60 cycle, 1200 RPM, with slide rails and proper Compensating Starter. Has been in use right along and had good care. We are replacing with smaller units. Price \$250.00. Stonington Cooperative Grain Co., Stonington, Ill.

## ELECTRICAL MACHINERY

Large stock of motors and generators, A.C. and D.C., new and rebuilt, at attractive prices. Special bargains in hammermill motors 25 to 100 hp., 1,200 to 3,600 rpm. Send us your inquiries. Expert repair service.  
V. M. NUSSBAUM & CO., Fort Wayne, Indiana

ELECTRIC MOTORS: We now occupy our fine new shop at 2401 Eleventh Street, Rockford, and are in better shape to serve you on new and used electric motors. Our repair and rewinding facilities have been largely increased and quick service is now available. We continually carry large stocks of motors of 1 H.P. and smaller. Will repair your motors or take them in trade for new or guaranteed reconditioned motors. We offer similar service on Air Compressors and pumps. If interested in new equipment ask us about Goulds pumps, Sullivan and DeVilbiss air compressors, Wagner and Delco motors and Lima gearshift drives. Our 25th year.

Rockford Power Machinery Division  
2401 Eleventh Street  
Phone Main 1103 Rockford, Illinois

## BRASS GRAIN KETTLES WANTED

WANTED—Two or three used, 2 quart brass grain kettles. Must be in perfect condition. Quote us price and we will try to place them. Goodrich Construction Co., Winchester, Ind.

## CONFIRMATION BLANKS

Simple - Complete - Safe

The use of these confirmations makes for safer business. Spaces are provided for recording all essential conditions of each trade.

Fifty confirmations in triplicate, bound with pressboard and wire stitched, size 5½ x 8".

Order form No. 6 CB. Price 85 cts. plus postage. Three copies \$2.25.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS Consolidated, 327 S. La Salle Street, Chicago

If you would avoid trade disputes, and differences and prevent expensive errors, use triplicating confirmation blanks. You retain tissue copy, sign and send original and duplicate to customer. He signs one and returns the other.

This places the entire burden for any misunderstanding of your intentions upon the other party and protects you against the expensive misinterpretation of your trades.

## Grain Receiving Books

Grain Receiving Register for recording loads of grain received from farmers. It contains 200 pages of ledger paper 8¼x13¼ inches, capacity for 8,200 loads. Some enter loads as received, others assign a page to each farmer, while others assign sections to different grains. Bound in strong board covers, canvas back. Headings of columns are: "Date, Name, Kind of Grain, Gross, Tare, Net, Bushels, Pounds, Price, Amount, Remarks." Weight, 2¼ lbs. Order Form 12AA. Price \$2.75, plus postage.

Wagon Loads Received has columns headed: "Month, Day, Name, Kind, Gross and Tare, Net Pounds, Bushels, Pounds, Price, Dollars and Cents, Remarks." Contains 200 pages of ledger paper size 9¼x12 inches, providing spaces for 4,000 loads. Bound in heavy boards with strong cloth covers and keratol corners and back. Weight, 2 lbs. Order Form 380. Price, \$2.75, plus postage.

Receiving and Stock Book is arranged to keep each kind of grain in separate column so each day's receipts may be easily totaled. It contains 200 pages linen ledger paper size 9¼x12 inches, ruled for records of 4,000 loads. Well bound in black cloth and keratol back and corners. Shipping weight, 2¼ lbs. Order Form 321. Price \$2.75, plus postage.

Grain Receiving Ledger has 200 pages linen ledger paper and 28-page index, 8¼x13¼ inches, numbered and ruled for 44 entries. Well bound in pebble cloth with keratol back and corners. Weight, 3 lbs. Order Form 43. Price, \$3.35, plus postage.

Grain Scale Book is designed to assign separate pages to each farmer and their names can be indexed so their accounts can be quickly located. It contains 252 numbered pages and 28-page index, of high grade linen ledger paper 10¼x15¼ inches. Each page will accommodate 41 wagonloads. Well bound with heavy board covers with cloth sides and keratol back and corners. Weight, 4¼ lbs. Order Form 23. Price \$4.50, plus postage.

## Grain Shipping Books

RECORD OF CARS SHIPPED facilitates keeping a complete record of each car of grain shipped from any station, or to any firm. It has the following column headings: Date Sold, Date Shipped, Car Number, Initials, To Whom Sold, Destination, Grain, Grade Sold, Their Inspection, Discount, Amount Freight, Our Weight Bushels, Destination Bushels, Over, Short, Price, Amount Freight, Other Charges, Remarks. Book contains 80 double pages of ledger paper, size 9¼x12 inches, with spaces for recording 2,320 carloads. Well bound in heavy black pebble cloth with red keratol back and corners. Shipping weight, 2½ lbs. Order Form 385. Price \$2.95, plus postage.

SALES, SHIPMENTS AND RETURNS. Is designed to save time and prevent errors. Left hand pages are ruled for information regarding "Sales" and "Shipments"; right hand pages for "Returns." Column headings provide spaces for complete records of each transaction on one line. Book contains 80 double pages of ledger paper, size 10¼x16 inches, with 8-page index. Spaces provided for recording 2,200 cars. Bound in heavy canvas with keratol corners. Weight, 3¼ lbs. Order Form 14AA. Price \$3.50, plus postage.

GRAIN SHIPPING LEDGER for keeping a complete record of 4,000 carloads. Facing pages are given to each firm to whom you ship. Book contains 80 double pages of ledger paper with 16-page index, size 10¼x15¼ inches, well bound with black cloth covers and keratol back and corners. Weight, 4 lbs. Order form 24. Price \$3.65, plus postage.

SHIPPERS RECORD BOOK is designed to reduce labor in handling grain shipping accounts. It provides spaces for a complete record of each car shipped. Its 80 double pages of ledger paper, size 9¼x12 inches, provide spaces for 2,320 carloads. Wide columns provide for the complete record of all important facts of each shipment. Bound in heavy black cloth with keratol back and corners. Shipping weight, 2½ lbs. Order Form 20. Price, \$2.85, plus postage.

## Grain &amp; Feed Journals

CONSOLIDATED

327 South La Salle St., Chicago 4, Ill.

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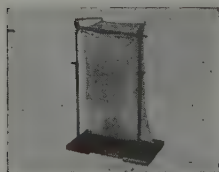


## "BEST INVESTMENT I EVER MADE"

Mr. E. W. Schuh, Underwood, North Dakota, writes, "I have used a Steinlite Moisture Tester for several seasons and find it to be the best investment I ever made. It is fast and very, very accurate. If I could not get another one, money could not buy the one I have. This Steinlite has surely made friends with my 200 patrons. They all have their grain tested for moisture before storing it on the farm." Illustration shows Mr. and Mrs. Schuh attending a convention.)

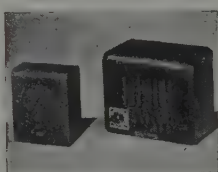
### ORDER YOUR STEINLITE NOW

... if you expect to need one this season. Limitations have not been lifted on many Steinlite parts; they are still hard to get; simply cannot be had in a hurry. By placing your order for delivery, in one to three months you will be sure of getting a Steinlite Electronic Moisture Tester when you need it. No money down. Sold on 10-day free trial. \$275.00 F.O.B. Atchison, Kansas.



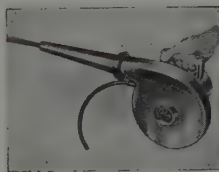
**ADJUSTABLE  
BAG HOLDER**

The No. 114 Universal Bag Holder is provided with malleable iron jaws, practically unbreakable as it is constructed mainly of soft steel. Quickly adjusted to any height or width of sack, released by a simple movement of the spring controlling the arm. Along the front of the frame is placed a bar for holding a shovel or basket to grade when the bag is filled. Weight 20 lbs. Price.....\$7.25



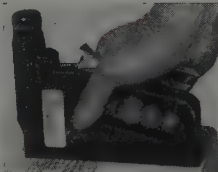
**CALL-A-PHONE  
INTER-COMM SYSTEM**

The Call-A-Phone brings every man in your plant within talking distance. You can contact one or up to five persons while they remain at their work. Personnel can contact you. It is easy to install and economical to operate. Master stations, \$34.00. Sub-stations, each \$12.50. Special control permits adjustment of volume.



**PORTABLE  
ELECTRIC BLOWER**

Model 8A—Keeps motors, machinery, line shafting and other equipment free from fire hazard dust with a Seedburo Portable Electric Blower. 3/5 h.p. motor. Easily converted into sprayer or industrial vacuum cleaner. Far more powerful than other blowers and durably constructed for many years of trouble-free service. Price \$71.50. Attachments extra.



**HAND  
TACKER**

Simple construction, highly durable. Designed to eliminate damage to stapled material and injury to operator. Precision engineering insures uniform stapling. Fully guaranteed. Used for many purposes around a mill, elevator, seed house or office... for fastening paper linings in freight cars... for tacking up display posters, etc. Price \$6.00. No. 2, 1/4" length staples, 10,000 per carton, \$4.20

620 BROOKS BLDG.

CHICAGO 6, ILLINOIS

**SEEDBURO**  
EQUIPMENT COMPANY





# GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

CONSOLIDATED

INCORPORATED

327 S. La Salle St., Chicago 4, Ill., U. S. A.  
Charles S. Clark, Manager

A merger of  
**GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL**  
Established 1898

**AMERICAN ELEVATOR &  
GRAIN TRADE**  
Established 1882

**THE GRAIN WORLD**  
Established 1928

**PRICE CURRENT - GRAIN REPORTER**  
Established 1844

Published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain, feed and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improving of grain, feeds and seeds.

**SUBSCRIPTION RATES** to United States, Canada and countries within the 8th Postal Zone, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy current issue, 25c.

To Foreign Countries, prepaid, one year, \$5.00.

**THE ADVERTISING** value of the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated as a medium for reaching progressive grain, feed and field seed dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

**LETTERS** on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

**QUERIES** for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

CHICAGO, ILL., JULY 11, 1945

USE our Asked-Answered Department to solve any problem arising in your business. It is free.

**CROP WATCHERS** must keep their fingers crossed. To have successive good crops seems too good to be true.

A **BELT** is better than a screw conveyor where grain has to be moved horizontally a considerable distance in the plant.

**HIGH OVERBIDDER** never started bidding more for grain than the price prevailing in central markets justified, that he did not soon regret it.

IT IS a curious coincidence that after the price of corn struck the ceiling and went no higher the crop forecast for 1945 dropped a half a billion bushels.

**MILO MAIZE** shipments from one small town in Texas are expected to reach 150 carloads this season, compared with a dozen carloads in other years, reflecting the commendable enterprise of growers and shippers.

**TESTING**, overhauling and repairing every scale scheduled for weighing the crops of 1945 can be depended upon to save the user many times the cost of the repairs.

**PUTTING** several thousand members of the armed services to work on the western railroads is a confession that they should not have been drafted in the first place.

MacARTHUR having announced the complete expulsion of the enemy from the Philippines we may expect shipments of that most excellent transmission rope, manila in due course.

**HOLDERS** of rye for the July delivery at Chicago have little reason to complain of being forced to sell out when they can purchase the May, 1946, delivery 15 cents per bushel cheaper.

**TESTING** your weighing facilities at frequent intervals and having them resealed enables buyers and shippers to look customers in the eye and tell them, "I KNOW my weights are correct."

**WIND LOSSES** on country elevators have been more numerous than usual this spring, but the damage done has not been excessive because more of the houses are heavily loaded with grain.

**COUNTRY** grain buyers are reminded by returns from each shipment, that they must sell grain moved across state lines by Federal grades, so it is directly to their interest to buy by Federal grades.

**WHEN** the stability of the soil is unknown tests should be made before erecting even a small country concrete elevator. One country elevator in Kansas now leans over 34 inches and has been condemned by railroad officials.

**INSTEAD** of paying tax on gross receipts Indiana dealers who were acting as agent for a processor in the purchase of soybeans prior to the effective date of H.B. 460 should pay only the one per cent tax on the handling charge.

**ANOTHER** headache has been concocted by the OPA for seedsmen in Amendment 6 to RMPR 471 requiring reports on nine items concerning each sale of seed. Also when a bid or offer is made a sample must be kept of the lot for a year.

**SO MANY** old worn out box cars are still in use, it behooves grain shippers to inspect all cars carefully and refuse cars that are not in condition to transport a full load of grain to destination. Co-opering carefully will help to prevent leaks and save time often wasted on the R. R. claim agent. Do not fail to observe the wasteful conduct of your distrustful cars at Columbus, Ohio, illustrated on our front cover. If you remember what was wrong with the cars tell us.

**OTHER** local grain merchants could well follow the example set by one Ohio grain company which is expecting the return of several former employees from the war and will give them employment in a new store in which it will handle everything in electrical supplies.

**THAT** a record wheat crop is practically made should be encouraging to the enterprising dealers who have kept their elevators in good operating condition. A big back log of orders for maintenance, repair and new construction is awaiting the availability of labor and materials.

**THE COUNTRY** elevator operator is not required to weigh one or more truck loads of grain for a stranger if not so disposed. He invests large sums in modern weighing facilities and pays frequently for testing and resealing primarily for serving his own customers with correct weights.

**WHEN** 222 plants report unfilled orders on hand for 500,000 tons of feed because of lack of manpower to produce the feed it is time the manpower priorities committees took steps to provide the feed industry the additional manpower needed. In 200 plants nearly 3,000 men are needed in addition to the 15,441 now employed.

**ALTHO** general conventions of grain dealers are not being held this does not mean that organized effort to improve trade conditions must come to a standstill. The secretaries and officers are still functioning, and will appreciate letters from members calling attention to matters needing the study of legislative or other committees.

**THE MANY** local meetings held to explain MPR 585 have had a broad educational effect. Ass'n officials also have worked hard to explain the mixed feed order. With a copy of the revision soon to be printed, incorporating the three amendments the feed manufacturer should be able to answer all questions to his own satisfaction.

**REPORTS** of the completion of many grain elevators published in each number of the Journals gives convincing evidence that the WPB is easing its restrictions on materials for food storehouses, so it will not be long until thousands of grain merchants who have completed plans for modern grain handling facilities will be able to get all the materials and labor needed to start construction.

**DEALERS** who try to promote friendly relations with their competitors find it much easier to conduct business at a profit, and they forestall the stirring up of trouble that often results in heavy losses to their neighbors. The more country grain buyers persist in trying to get even with one another the more they get at odds and the greater the disturbance in the business conditions in the area surrounding their elevator.



## Youthful Delinquency

If a ten-year-old son of your neighbor set fire to your cob pile and burned the elevator as well as the cobs, you would clearly understand what we are talking about. In recent months we have published notices of so many instances of youthful delinquency, we are disgusted with the parents of children who are left to run without supervision or direction, and also with elevator owners who permit corn cobs and husks to pile up nearly to elevator cupola without providing fire fighting equipment for extinguishing the fire when the cobs do start to burn.

In the June 27th number we published the picture of the 17-year Ohio boy, who started three fires in one evening and in the June 13th number we published notice of a gang of teen age boys who broke into a feed house at Tuscola, Ill., ripped open bags of feed and ingredients and scattered contents throughout the plant. We are unable to understand how any teen age boy could realize real pleasure from the destruction of another's property yet, this is one of the frequent results of roaming gangs of country town boys. It has not been long since other boys broke all the windows out of a Nebraska elevator and tried to excuse their destructive brick throwing by claiming to be chasing pigeons. Another boy attempted to excuse his starting a fire by his desire to see the automatic sprinklers work.

On June 7th, at Finly, Ind., two boys, one ten, the other twelve, visited a large pile of corn cobs and husks which was stacked up against the elevator of the Hancock County Farm Bureau Ass'n elevator, and the younger of the two decided he would like to see how readily he could start a bonfire in the dry husks and cobs. He admits he had to try three times before the fire got beyond his control.

The elevator was insured for \$8,000. Evidently the children had been warned to keep away from the cob pile because they waited until all workers at the elevator, worn out with the day's trials and tribulations, had gone home. The boys had been living with their grandparents for eight years without any instruction against the destruction of property or the rights of persons.

Their divorced parents, having remarried, had lost all interest in control of the two boys. Their grandfather has promised to supervise the activities of his grandchildren more carefully hereafter but, his delay in instructing them of their obligation and responsibility comes too late to save the elevator. Through the active cooperation of Deputy Fire Marshal Fred Fosler of Indianapolis and Dr. R. C. Steinmetz of the Mill Mutual Fire Prevention Bureau, the child who started the fire was finally induced to confess the crime to his grandfather.

Every elevator owner knows full well that any pile of cobs or husks will burn quickly if given a start, but children of ten and twelve don't know how combustible this stuff is, so they feel they are entitled to an ocular demonstration to thoroughly convince them. If more vigilant investigation of the causes of the fires which destroy isolated grain elevators every month were conducted, we feel certain fewer fires would occur in country grain elevators.

Watch your elevator, avoid piling cobs and husks against it, keep children out of it.

## Strike of Minnesota Weighmen

Grain growing and handling having been a major interest in Minnesota, the legislators of that state have seen fit to regulate nearly every activity of the handlers, even going so far as to provide by law that grain unloaded from cars and covered by a state warehouse receipt must be weighed by state-appointed weighman, while at some important markets in other states this work is done by employes of the Board of Trade.

The last Minnesota legislature enacted a law changing the rate of pay of the weighers from 40 hours per week, with time-and-one-half over that, to time-and-one-half over 48 hours per week.

The new schedule went into effect July 1; but the men went on strike, demanding the old schedule. The result is that the grain trade has been crippled and some mills have had to close. Some re-consigned grain requiring no weighing is moving.

The situation has all the earmarks of a deadlock. No one has authority to set aside the state law. Minnesota always has insisted it can run the grain trade without federal intervention. The Governor keeps hands off. The 87 men say they won't go back except on the 40-hour basis. The legal remedy is to call a special session of the legislature.

## Bottoms Drop Out of Wheat Cars

Between the temptation to load anything with wheels during the box car shortage and railroad managements having to contend with the difficulty of placing cars in fit condition for grain loading when the armed services have taken their experienced repair men, it is not surprising that there are more leaks of grain in transit.

Leaks there have been in the past at door post, at draw bar and especially over grain door; but the most extraordinary occurred June 27 at Columbus, O., when the bottoms actually fell out of two cars loaded with wheat.

The floor beds of the two cars had apparently become weakened and sprung as the cars were backed on a siding of the Pennsylvania Railroad in the rear of the Smith Agricultural Laboratories near North Champion and Leonard Avenues. Each car was loaded with 1,000 to 1,500 bus. of wheat.

A long line of passing motorists were loading the wheat into buckets, cans and whatever receptacles they could find. Railroad de-

tectives estimated five tons had been stolen before police officials arrived. One man had loaded a truck with 40 to 50 bushels of wheat and was preparing to drive away when stopped. More than two dozen other persons were ordered to put back the grain.

It is always correct practice for the grain shipper to inspect carefully a car tendered for loading. It is doubly necessary now while the box car situation is so tight. If a car is unfit for grain loading and can not easily be made fit by the shipper it should be rejected and another car demanded.

For illustration of the Columbus spill see outside front cover page.

## Minnesota v. F.U.G.T.A.

The Minnesota State Railroad and Warehouse Commission has postponed the hearing of the Farmers Union Grain Terminal Ass'n on the charge of having falsified its application for license as a commission merchant, until July 19.

The charge against the Ass'n reads as follows:

"WHEREAS, Farmers Union Grain Terminal Ass'n hereinafter called the Ass'n, filed with the Railroad and Warehouse Commission of the State of Minnesota, hereinafter called the Commission on May 16, 1945, three written applications for license to act as grain commission merchant for the year ending May 31, 1946, each duly verified by an officer of such Ass'n and containing a statement—

'As to St. Paul, Minnesota, and the location of business therein at 1923 University Avenue, 'Maximum value of consignments sold each month \$23,000.00' and 'Maximum amount unpaid and the consignors at any one time \$5,000.00';

'As to Minneapolis, Minn., and the location of business therein at 1156 Chamber of Commerce Building, 'Maximum value of consignments sold each month \$25,000.00' and 'Maximum amount unpaid and due consignors at any one time \$5,000.00'; and

'As to Duluth, Minn., and the location of business therein at Board of Trade Building, 'Maximum value of consignments sold each month \$20,000.00 and 'Maximum amount unpaid and due consignors at any one time \$4,000.00'; and

'Each of such applications was thereupon granted and licenses issued, respectively in accordance therewith, and such licenses are now in full force and effect; and

'The commission being now advised that the statements above quoted and each thereof were untrue and false and were known so to be to such Ass'n and the officer thereof when made, but were then made for the purpose, among others, of misleading the Commission and to induce the Commission to grant such application and fix the amount of the bond required by the statute to be given by a licensed grain commission merchant, for the benefit of consignors, at the lowest possible amount."

The Commission has also received a complaint that the Ass'n has wrongfully and unlawfully purchased and sold and disposed to itself grain consigned to it for sale for the account of the consignor, in violation of the law and contrary to the following regulation of the Commission:

"No person, firm or corporation, having been duly licensed by the Commission to receive and sell for account of the consignor, any grain, agricultural product or farm produce, shall, either with or without the consent of the consignor, buy such grain, agricultural products or farm produce which may be consigned to such licensee, nor sell the same to any person, firm or corporation with whom or in which such licensee has an interest.

"Violations of this rule shall be considered sufficient grounds for cancellation of the license."

Cancellation of its license to do business as a commission merchant in Minnesota would be a serious blow to the Ass'n, as outside of that state there is no exchange in the Northwest that offers such excellent marketing facilities for grain. Several alternatives, however, suggest themselves whereby the Ass'n could be reinstated in the good graces of the Commission by compliance with the law and the regulations and continue to act as a grain commission merchant. It does not seem just that the rank and file of the law-abiding members of the Ass'n should be penalized by reason of any sharp practice of the management.



## Amendment I to M.P.R. 487, Wheat

Effective June 30 Second Revised Maximum Price Regulation is amended in the following respects: Section 2.6 (a) (4) is amended by adding the following sentence at the end thereof: Furthermore, the markups provided in subparagraphs (a) (2) and (a) (3) of this section shall not be added on the sale of any lot of wheat originating in the state of Montana.

Section 2.6 (b) (4) is amended by adding the following sentence at the end thereof: Furthermore, the markups provided in subparagraphs (b) (2) and (b) (3) of this section shall not be added to the sale of any lot of wheat originating in the state of Montana.

Montana wheat, not milled in the state, normally moves east thru Minneapolis or Duluth, and west thru Spokane. The mileage from the producing area to Minneapolis and Duluth is such as to permit the addition markup provided in section 2.6, (a) (2) (i), (a) (3) (i), (b) (2) (i) and (b) (3) (i) even though, historically, no such markup was taken. The markup cannot be taken on movements into the Seattle-Portland-Spokane area as the mileage is under 1,000 miles. Consequently, Montana wheat, originated by persons qualifying as operators of an "integrated business," has been moving eastward only, thereby depriving Pacific Coast mills of a vitally needed source of supply.

As a large proportion of the milling capacity of the state is in the producing area and as the wheat moves both east and west the exemption of Montana wheat from the provisions of (a) (2) (i), (a) (3) (i), (b) (2) (i) and (b) (3) (i) is of section 2.6 only would not be of material assistance to Montana millers as the provisions of (a) (2) (ii), (a) (2) (iii) and (b) (2) (ii) make it more profitable for persons qualifying as operators of "integrated business" to move wheat out of the state than to sell it to

processors located within the state. As Montana processors have always had the first opportunity to acquire locally grown wheat a regulation which has the effect of preventing their acquisition of such wheat is neither equitable nor in conformance with trade practice.

Of course, if only a small proportion of the Montana crop were handled by integrated businesses the distributive dislocation referred to in numbers 1 and 2, above, would not be serious. However, it is estimated that at least 75 per cent of the Montana crop reaches the consumer thru persons qualifying as "integrated" to prevent disruption of distribution is necessary and, in consequence, immediate action.

## Construction Materials Slowly Easing

The War Production Board on July 2 reported that

"The steel situation at the moment seems to be so that civilian items may find room in the third quarter rolling schedules. However, the fabrication and distribution of end products will add weeks or months before the finished items will be available. While it has been possible to relax somewhat the provisions of order No. L-41 to permit more construction, most construction must still be deferred until a freer flow of products is established and the manpower supply, transportation facilities and distribution details are in shape to handle any increased demands for building materials.

"Lumber is still critically short; cast-iron pipe is in extremely tight supply; manufactured boards are available with some delays; concrete and clay products are short in a number of localities, but generally in better supply than most other building materials.

"Structural steel, plate, reinforcing bars, are somewhat easier. Sheet and strip continue tight. Reinforcing mesh tight. Warehouse stocks, except sheet and strip, fair to good."

## Employee Suits Under Area of Production Definition

The Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives recently heard testimony offered by the Grain & Feeds Dealers National Ass'n on a proposal to protect operators of grain elevators from overtime suits by employees if the new definition of area of production narrows the exemption under the present definition.

## Train Limit Unconstitutional

The Supreme Court of the United States on June 18 held unconstitutional the law enacted in Arizona in 1912 limiting freight trains passing thru the state to 70 cars.

The court voted 7 to 2, the majority agreeing with the petitioner Southern Pacific Co. that the regulation passes beyond what is plainly essential for safety.

We all know that this law was passed to compel the operation of more trains to move the same freight volume and thus require more trainmen to be employed.

## Grain Warehouse Employees Under Railroad Retirement Act?

H. R. 1362, amending the Railroad Retirement Act, it is feared would force some grain warehouse employees under the terms of the Railroad Retirement Act. Long hearings were held in May, and the Grain & Feeds Dealers National Ass'n filed a statement protesting any inclusion of grain warehouse employees where the elevator was not directly owned and operated by a carrier. It was expected that the Committee in executive session would report out a bill in June, but the opposition to this bill apparently has caused a reopening of hearings this fall. It now seems certain that no further progress will be shown by the bill before September.

DES MOINES, IA.—The Iowa State Commerce Commission has set a rate for storage of bulk grain that is about 20 per cent above O.P.A. ceilings. It is hoped the two agencies can get together to adjust the difference.

## Forty Years in Service

Officers, directors, and employees of the Grain Dealers National Mutual Fire Insurance Company, July 13 honored its president, C. R. McCotter, in celebration of his completion of forty years with the company. Having joined the company on July 13, 1905, shortly after its organization, Mr. McCotter is now its oldest employee in point of service.

After spending several years as field representative in the western states, Mr. McCotter became manager of the company's branch office at Kansas City and in 1913 was made joint manager of its Western Department office in Omaha. From 1917 until going to Indianapolis in 1942 as president of the organization, Mr. McCotter was in full charge of the company's Western Department, having been made vice-president in 1935.

Although a resident of Indianapolis only a relatively short time, Mr. McCotter's interest in civic affairs is reflected in numerous activities, including chairmanship of the Board of Trustees of the First Congregational Church, membership on the Management and Finance committees of the Central Branch of the Y.M.C.A., and the Fellowship Service Committee of Indianapolis Rotary. He is also a member of the Scottish Rite and Mystic Shrine.

Lt. Don McCotter, of the Army, has just completed a 30-day leave in Indianapolis after two years' service in the South Pacific. An elder son, Rawson, a lieutenant in the Navy, was for several months stationed at Port Chicago, Calif., but just before the disastrous explosion there was transferred to sea duty and is now in the Pacific.



C. R. McCotter Celebrates 40 Years in Service  
of the Grain Dealers Mutual



## Board Limits Trading in Rye Futures

The directors of the Chicago Board of Trade on July 2 adopted the following regulation:

WHEREAS, the Board has received and given careful consideration to certain suggestions presented to it by the Commodity Exchange Authority of the War Food Administration,

NOW, THEREFORE, the Board of Directors, acting under the provisions of Rule 251, as an emergency measure, effective Thursday, July 5, 1945, and until further notice, orders,

1. That the minimum initial margin on rye futures transactions (other than hedging and spreading transactions) shall be 25 cents per bushel, and that all commitments in rye futures (other than hedging and spreading transactions) shall be maintained at 15 cents per bushel as a minimum, and that on spreading transactions in rye on this Exchange no initial margin is required, but on spreading transactions between different grains on this Exchange and on inter-market spreading transactions the minimum initial margin on rye futures contracts shall be 15 cents per bushel, and that Regulation 1822-A be amended accordingly.

2. That no new commitments shall be made in futures contracts for the delivery of rye in July, 1945, except that those who have contract grades of rye in position to deliver may make new short sales for delivery purposes only. All other trading in futures contracts to deliver rye in July, 1945, shall be for purposes of liquidation only.

3. That it shall be considered an Act detrimental to the welfare of the Association for any member, or any registered partnership or corporation, for his or its own account, or for the account of any customer, to hold or control on and after Aug. 1, 1945, a net position of more than 700,000 bus. of rye in any one future or in all futures combined; except that to the extent that the net position so held or controlled is shown to represent spreading in rye between markets, the limit on the net position in all rye futures combined may be exceeded

but in no case shall the excess result in a net position of more than 1,000,000 bus. of rye in all futures combined.

4. That it shall be considered an act detrimental to the welfare of the Association for any member, or any registered partnership or corporation, for his or its own account, or for the account of any customer, to buy and sell during any one business day more than 1,000,000 bus. of rye in any one future or in all futures combined, except for the purpose of liquidating commitments open on the effective date of this Regulation.

5. That the foregoing limits upon position and upon daily trading shall not be construed to apply to bonafide hedging transactions as defined in paragraph 3 of Section 4-A of the Commodity Exchange Act.

## Commodity Exchanges Favor Investigation of Keefe's Charges

CHICAGO, July 8.—"Unless the statement made by Representative Keefe (R., Wis.) in Washington to the effect that members of federal agencies or Congress may have been involved in manipulation in the rye market over the past few years is investigated fully by an impartial congressional committee, there is grave danger that these accusations and rumors will be used to build up further resentment against the mechanism of futures exchanges," J. A. Higgins, Jr., executive vice-president of the National Association of Commodity Exchanges and Allied Trades, Inc., declared.

"It should be thoroughly understood," the Association's executive vice-president said, "that the futures markets are not on trial in this controversy. This is clearly demonstrated by the fact that the alleged collusion in the formulation of the administration's rye program over the past few years could have been worked without any operation in the rye futures market.

"The role of the futures market in the recent bull market must not be exaggerated. Actually there is evidence that the large trading volume in the futures market served to smooth out rather than accentuate daily price movements. This was indirectly demonstrated by the fact that the daily price range in the rye futures market increased sharply as soon as trading volume was cut when limitations on general participation were imposed.

"The futures market has a vital stake in a complete public airing of the recent accusations that the rye market was misused by a group of politicians seeking personal gains. This is a matter that does not only concern the rye market but all other futures markets as well.

"The futures markets play an important role in the marketing of raw materials under the free enterprise system. Their restoration to full usefulness after the end of the war is a matter of great importance for the economy as a whole. Futures trading benefits producers as well as consumers although these may never deal directly in futures contracts.

"From time to time attempts have been made to indict futures markets publicly as gambling places whose activities do not benefit farmer or consumer. Accusations such as made by Representative Keefe will feed these misconceptions and prejudices against futures markets unless these markets are given full opportunity to defend themselves publicly whenever such charges are made.

"It is for this reason that the National Association of Commodity Exchanges and Allied Trades, Inc., favors a full public airing of the charges made by Representative Keefe. The Association feels confident that such an investigation will bring out beyond a shadow of a doubt that the mechanism of futures trading cannot be held responsible for any 'scandal' that may or may not have involved transactions in the rye futures market."

## Manipulation of Rye Market Alleged

Rep. Keefe of Wisconsin told the House July 3 that a group of manipulators since 1942 has pushed up prices of rye on the Chicago Board of Trade 90 cents per bushel, enabling those in the pool to make millions.

Keefe said Congress should investigate to determine what tie-up, if any, exists between the alleged manipulators and federal agencies and to expose any member of Congress who has enriched himself by influencing federal agencies.

"The manipulators who had effected a corner on rye," Keefe told the House, "were able to sell to the industrial distillers at the enhanced and manipulated price resulting from the corner some six million bushels upon which they realized a most handsome profit. All of said profit being in the end paid by the United States government.

"Thereafter and in the face of a short crop of rye and barley enough to provide for domestic needs, the same influences that had secured this order from WPB and WFA prevailed upon the CCC to purchase rye for use by the FEA."

Rep. Keefe on July 6 offered a resolution calling for a special House committee of five to inquire into rye trading and possible manipulation in other grains, as well as the connection, if any, of federal officials with the alleged dealers.

For many years rye futures have been neglected by speculators, who in recent years have transferred their operations from formerly profitable wheat and corn trading to the rye pit.

Ceilings operate to discourage buying of wheat, corn and soybean futures, while there is no government control of rye. Investment has been encouraged by the fact that the price of rye has been too low relatively and far under parity.

During the year 1932 to 1941 the annual





average trading in rye futures amounted to only 330,000,000 bus. This volume leaped to 2,000,000,000 bus. during the first six months of 1945.

The visible supply of rye on July 7, 1945, was only 6,109,000 bus., and the volume of trade in rye for future delivery on the Chicago Board of Trade on the same day was 10,462,000 bus. A year ago the visible supply was 19,417,000 bus.

The open interest July 7 was 44,738,000 bus., which is more than seven times the visible supply July 7.

Stocks of rye in federally licensed warehouses at Chicago July 7 totaled 3,476,057 bus. of deliverable grades. It is obvious that anyone buying as little as 4,000,000 bus. would have a corner on the market whether he intended to or not. In fact, the market could corner itself, if the miscellaneous holders of long contracts were slow in transferring their trades from the nearby to the distant futures. The open interest in the July delivery alone has shrunk to 7,207,000 bus. on July 9. If liquidation daily continues at the present rate there should be no corner and no defaults in July rye.

The business conduct committee and the directors of the Board of Trade have the situation well in hand.

### C. C. C. Wheat Loans

Commodity Credit Corporation wheat loans and liquidations have been as follows recently and compared with a year ago:

	LOANS COMPLETED		LIQUIDATIONS	
	Number	Thous. Bus.	Thous. Bus.	
	1945	1944	1945	1944
Feb. 28.	136,044	121,159	183,105	129,636
Mar. 10.	136,081	121,161	183,157	129,638
Mar. 17.	136,108	121,164	183,193	129,640
Mar. 24.	136,131	121,178	183,209	129,664
Apr. 21.	136,174	121,282	183,240	129,869
Apr. 30.	136,217	121,285	183,264	129,870
				54,165

### Open Interest in Future Deliveries

As reported by the Commodity Exchange Division of the War Food Administration the open interest in all futures on the Chicago Board of Trade recently has been as follows, in 1,000 bus.:

	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Rye	Corn
June 3.....	36,327	1,402	16,210	39,370	....
July 1.....	43,661	1,374	20,543	39,196	....
Aug. 5.....	48,559	1,789	25,365	39,820	....
Sept. 2.....	52,634	2,620	28,713	38,683	....
Oct. 7.....	47,188	3,178	23,489	39,355	9,467
Nov. 4.....	49,258	3,268	25,151	43,557	13,204
Dec. 2.....	46,901	2,652	23,139	43,883	17,903
Jan. 6.....	45,150	1,191	20,438	43,901	23,078
Jan. 13.....	44,677	1,153	21,327	44,731	24,103
Jan. 20.....	45,146	1,028	20,866	44,810	24,256
Jan. 27.....	43,890	986	22,455	45,445	24,000
Feb. 3.....	43,248	986	22,267	46,378	24,288
Feb. 10.....	42,125	937	22,000	48,294	23,951
Feb. 17.....	41,624	962	22,421	48,967	23,729
Feb. 24.....	40,810	929	23,712	49,681	23,839
Mar. 3.....	42,135	868	23,637	51,332	24,469
Mar. 10.....	40,677	884	23,513	53,167	24,244
Mar. 17.....	40,003	901	22,853	52,847	24,056
Mar. 24.....	40,394	909	22,449	54,242	22,651
Mar. 31.....	41,028	778	22,672	54,471	23,031
Apr. 7.....	40,580	863	22,415	46,222	21,328
Apr. 13.....	40,817	950	23,225	45,825	20,910
Apr. 21.....	40,137	971	24,250	48,767	22,743
Apr. 28.....	39,766	1,064	24,441	49,227	21,902
May 5.....	39,152	1,238	24,047	48,448	21,195
May 12.....	37,477	1,359	24,102	47,622	21,715
May 19.....	36,970	1,828	25,986	45,382	21,975
May 26.....	34,816	1,770	23,662	45,064	22,691
June 2.....	35,141	1,864	24,545	42,334	20,639
June 9.....	38,822	1,768	25,714	44,311	21,368
June 16.....	39,160	1,702	25,032	42,457	21,561
June 23.....	41,161	1,844	25,837	41,524	21,800
June 30.....	42,710	1,885	27,446	40,863	22,525
July 7.....	44,738	1,849	27,584	37,604	22,859

### Computing Ton Costs from Bushel Costs

By RALPH H. CASSADY of Werner, Spencer & Telford

If you mixed up a large batch of different grains, how would you determine the cost of the ingredients and the price per ton at which you could profitably sell the mixture? Every grinder of such mixtures is constantly comparing the cost of the ground ingredients with his selling price of the product. Naturally the grinder is anxious to avoid selling his feed at less than his cost. With the table reprinted herewith we find it easy to determine the cost per ton of mixtures of wheat, corn, oats and

barley at any price from 20 cents to \$1 per bushel. Any suggestions for the improvement of this table will be greatly appreciated by feed-makers everywhere.

LOUISVILLE, KY.—Altho poultry folks and feed manufacturers are complaining over distillers being allowed corn for production of beverage liquor in July, at a time when corn is very scarce, still the distiller will not use such an awful lot of corn, and he in turn re-marks his dried grains, which run a good many pounds per bushel, based on original pounds used, and in addition he sells a lot of wet or soluble slop that is fed to hogs, cattle, chickens.—A. W. W.

### COST OF GRAIN PER TON AT GIVEN PRICE PER BUSHEL

Price Per Bu.	Wheat 60 Lbs.	Corn 56 Lbs.	Oats 32 Lbs.	Barley 48 Lbs.	Price Per Bu.	Wheat 60 Lbs.	Corn 56 Lbs.	Oats 32 Lbs.	Barley 48 Lbs.
.20	6.67	7.14	12.50	8.33	.61	20.33	21.79	38.13	25.42
.21	7.00	7.50	13.13	8.75	.62	20.67	22.14	38.75	25.83
.22	7.33	7.86	13.75	9.17	.63	21.00	22.50	39.38	26.25
.23	7.67	8.21	14.38	9.58	.64	21.33	22.86	40.00	26.67
.24	8.00	8.57	15.00	10.00	.65	21.67	23.21	40.63	27.08
.25	8.33	8.93	15.63	10.42	.66	22.00	23.57	41.25	27.50
.26	8.67	9.29	16.25	10.83	.67	22.33	23.93	41.88	27.92
.27	9.00	9.64	16.88	11.25	.68	22.67	24.29	42.50	28.33
.28	9.33	10.00	17.50	11.67	.69	23.00	24.64	43.13	28.75
.29	9.67	10.36	18.13	12.08	.70	23.33	25.00	43.75	29.17
.30	10.00	10.71	18.75	12.50	.71	23.67	25.36	44.38	29.58
.31	10.33	11.07	19.38	12.92	.72	24.00	25.71	45.00	30.00
.32	10.67	11.43	20.00	13.33	.73	24.33	26.07	45.63	30.42
.33	11.00	11.79	20.63	13.75	.74	24.67	26.43	46.25	30.83
.34	11.33	12.14	21.25	14.17	.75	25.00	26.79	46.88	31.25
.35	11.67	12.50	21.88	14.58	.76	25.33	27.14	47.50	31.67
.36	12.00	12.86	22.50	15.00	.77	25.67	27.50	48.13	32.08
.37	12.33	13.21	23.13	15.42	.78	26.00	27.86	48.75	32.50
.38	12.67	13.57	23.75	15.83	.79	26.33	28.21	49.38	32.92
.39	13.00	13.93	24.38	16.25	.80	26.67	28.57	50.00	33.33
.40	13.33	14.29	25.00	16.67	.81	27.00	28.93	50.63	33.75
.41	13.67	14.64	25.63	17.08	.82	27.33	29.29	51.25	34.17
.42	14.00	15.00	26.25	17.50	.83	27.67	29.64	51.88	34.58
.43	14.33	15.36	26.88	17.92	.84	28.00	30.00	52.50	35.00
.44	14.67	15.71	27.50	18.33	.85	28.33	30.36	53.13	35.42
.45	15.00	16.07	28.13	18.75	.86	28.67	30.71	53.75	35.83
.46	15.33	16.43	28.75	19.17	.87	29.00	31.07	54.38	36.25
.47	15.67	16.79	29.38	19.58	.88	29.33	31.43	55.00	36.67
.48	16.00	17.14	30.00	20.00	.89	29.67	31.79	55.63	37.08
.49	16.33	17.50	30.63	20.42	.90	30.00	32.14	56.25	37.50
.50	16.67	17.86	31.25	20.83	.91	30.33	32.50	56.88	37.92
.51	17.00	18.21	31.88	21.25	.92	30.67	32.86	57.50	38.33
.52	17.33	18.57	32.50	21.67	.93	31.00	33.21	58.13	38.75
.53	17.67	18.93	33.13	22.08	.94	31.33	33.57	58.75	39.17
.54	18.00	19.29	33.75	22.50	.95	31.67	33.93	59.38	39.58
.55	18.33	19.64	34.38	22.92	.96	32.00	34.29	60.00	40.00
.56	18.67	20.00	35.00	23.33	.97	32.33	34.64	60.63	40.42
.57	19.00	20.36	35.63	23.75	.98	32.67	35.00	61.25	40.83
.58	19.33	20.71	36.25	24.17	.99	33.00	35.36	61.88	41.25
.59	19.67	21.07	36.88	24.58	1.00	33.33	35.71	62.50	41.67
.60	20.00	21.43	37.50	25.00					



## Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds are always welcome.

Lakin, Kan.—A hailstorm here July 1 inflicted heavy loss on growing grain. The storm cut a swath twelve miles long and seven miles wide. —F.J.P.

El Dorado, Kan.—The farm bureau of Butler County recently received 10,000 gal. of creosote to be used in fighting chinch bugs. The pests are causing extensive damage in all parts of in the county. —G.M.H.

Rockport, Ind.—Corn in Spencer County is looking good and some of the stalks are two feet high. In the Ohio River bottoms corn planting was late this year, due to the excessive rainfall and floods. —W.B.C.

Brookings, S. D.—Small grain prospects are the finest ever known. Corn has now been well cultivated and looks good but is 10 days to two weeks late. There is ample moisture, however, and with some hot weather corn would make quick recovery.

Enid, Okla., June 27.—Excessive rains in Oklahoma have delayed harvest in most sections, and a large per cent of wheat coming into terminals is showing up with excess moisture at this time. —E. R. Humphrey, sec'y, Oklahoma Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n.

Liberal, Kan.—The wheat crops is good here, but a severe hailstorm struck west of Liberal recently and destroyed thousands of acres. One farmer had 1,000 acres that he estimated would make 50 bus. per acre, but the hailstorm annihilated the entire crop. —G.M.H.

Kansas City, Mo., June 30.—Records taken on 522 cars of new wheat received at Kansas City to date indicate an average test weight of 61 lbs. per bushel, average moisture 14.26 per cent; average protein, 11.30 per cent. Approximately 30 per cent of new wheat arrivals have graded tough.

Leoti, Kan.—Wheat losses as high as 1,800 acres have been reported in this community as a result of the recent hail storms and insurance adjusters have been here to settle claims. R. E. Hollister, one agent, reports that more than 100 farmers have reported losses to him, mostly in the eastern part of the county. —P.J.P.

Lincoln, Neb., June 25.—The insect which has attacked soybeans on the Beryl Wagner farm near San Jose has been identified by Geo. C. Decker, entomologist of the state natural history survey, as a seed corn maggot that is quite common and frequently causes serious damage to germinating seeds and seedlings. —P. J. P.

Higginsville, Mo., June 29.—Missouri's corn crop is being planted late but can make a crop with favorable weather. Oats look fine, wheat fair and pastures and the hay crop are excellent. Corn, to keep feeders supplied, is hard to get and some stock is going to market which should be fed for a time. —A. H. Meinershagen, Sec'y Missouri Grain, Feed & Millers Ass'n.

Chicago, Ill.—The July 1 estimate for winter wheat of 305 million bushels was reported by C. M. Galvin of James E. Bennett & Co. Spring wheat July, 1945, is estimated at 312 million bushels.

The Galvin estimate for a total wheat crop of 1.17 million bushels is a record indication Mr. Galvin's oat estimate is 1.368 million bushels; rye estimated at 31 million bushels.

Winchester, Ind., July 7.—Corn is coming along fine, saw any number of fields today that was more than knee high and it is clean despite the wonderful amount of rain we have had. Oats, don't see how they could be doing better, no rust, no smut or anything of the kind. So looks as the Indiana would again have a good crop. Wheat, of course, will be the largest crop we have ever raised, probably be around 40 million bushels. Looks as the it was impossible to raise as large a corn crop as we did last year, but we will raise twice as many oats if nothing happens from here out and there will be a larger acreage than last year of soybeans. More than half the soybean crop in eastern, northern, central Indiana is a row crop. —Goodrich Bros. Co., P. E. Goodrich, Pres.

Evansville, Ind.—Hoosier crops generally are in good condition and the last week provided several days favorable for farm work, the United States Weather Bureau has reported. The bulletin covering the week that ended on Tuesday, July 3, said showers and thunderstorms were widespread on one or two days, but there was considerable sunshine and several warm days. —W.B.C.

Wooster, O.—Bugs are causing heavy losses here in grain fields, George A. Dustman, county agent of Wayne County, announced. Spittle bugs, the worst outbreak in 42 years, are causing heavy damage to the wheat crop and there is no known remedy for the pests, which attack the heads of the wheat and suck out the juice. One 250-acre rye field has been totally destroyed by Army worms. —P. J. P.

George West, Tex.—County Agent L. L. Bennett has announced that the harvesting of approximately 1,000 acres of flax in Live Oak County is just about completed and that the grain sorghum harvesting is getting under way. Broom corn in the county this year is poor in quality. The dry spell that was of a protracted nature in the spring was responsible, he pointed out, and less than usual was planted because of the labor shortage. —P.J.P.

Helena, Mont.—Prospects for wheat farmers were reported bright when the bureau of agricultural economies appraised the '45 state wheat crop at 71,542,000 bus. compared with the average production of 47,572,000 bus. The estimate in the June 1st report neared the 1944 crop of 73,884,000 bus. Large crops of oats and barley compared with average are expected this year with the June 1st forecast of 13,113,000 bus. of oats and 17,250,000 bus. of barley. —F. K. H.

Rozel, Kan.—Raymond Wagner harvested barley that produced 60 bus. an acre on his farm three miles south of Rozel. He says that there is more money in winter barley than wheat, and the figures seem to prove it. The barley made \$60 per acre at a dollar a bushel which he received, and at that figure it would take 40-bu.-per-acre-wheat to equal that at \$1.50 a bushel, he said. The Gano Elevator received the first load of barley. It showed high quality. —G.M.H.

Marion, Ill.—S. O. Bizzell, operator of a custom mill and grain exchange at the old Southern Illinois mill, reported July 1 that all wheat delivered to his bins up to that time was of good quality. Reports had been current that the heavy rains had greatly damaged the wheat crop but Bizzell said that most of the wheat he received tested 60 to 61 lbs., very little was as low as 58 lbs. and all of it was dry. The production, will be less than last year, as heads in many fields are not properly filled. —P.J.P.

Superior, Neb., July 1.—Nebraska's wheat crop flourished toward a new goal during early spring, but suffered a setback in June, due to excessive cold, wet weather, and local losses from hail. Rust and lodging is reported in the eastern part of the state, and some decline has occurred in the western section. Chances are, however, that the crop will exceed previous record of approximately 72,000,000 bus., established in 1930. Other small grains are doing well. Spring planting has been delayed. —The Aitchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Co.

Topeka, Kan., July 1.—May was an unfavorable month for Kansas crops, and June brought little improvement until the last ten days, when warmer weather sent farmers scurrying to overcome a delay in planting corn and other crops. Corn planting is nearing completion, but much remains to be done in way of planting grain sorghums, and a portion of the land intended for soybeans and flax may be used for other purposes. Harvesting of barley and oats is under way in southern counties. The barley crop is estimated at 7,966,000 bus.; oats at 26,864,000 bus. —The Aitchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Co.

Goldendale, Wash., July 2.—The alfalfa harvest is well under way, with some baled hay being cut out of the valley to market. Many forms of harvest are being used in this section this year, prompted by scarcity of labor. Some farmers have purchased swathers, which cut and deposit the hay in windrows, without raking. Then a pick-up baler is used as bales are deposited on sleds, which dump them in piles to be picked up by truck. Other farmers are cutting and using side delivery rakes operated on tractors. These bunches are picked up with the buck rakes and stacked. Later the hay will be baled with stationary balers. Alfalfa price baled and hauled out of fields is approximately \$25.50 a ton. —F.K.H.

Decatur, Ill., July 7.—Wheat is ripening rapidly. Some wheat has been cut with the binder, and combining will get underway next week, with favorable weather. Crop prospects are fair to good, growth is rank. The wheat is rusty, and some of it has lodged due to storms. The oats crop made the most outstanding showing during June. The early oats looked good right along, however, now the late seeded fields are also very promising. While straw is shorter, the heading is good. Oats are starting to turn. There will be a big expansion in the usage of oats for livestock feeding. Despite heavy rains and the delay in getting corn acreage planted, the crop is striving desperately to make up its lateness. With a great increase in modern equipment during recent years, farmers are equipped to turn out work on a scale never believed possible ten or fifteen years ago. Corn is being cultivated and grass and weeds are disappearing rapidly, leaving only a few fields subject to the weed menace. The crop is, of course, spotted, ranging from

## Government Crop Report

Washington, D. C., July 10.—The Crop Reporting Board of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture makes the following report as of July 1:

	Total Production (in thousands)		Acreage (in thousands)	
	1944	1945	July 1, 1945	Harvested, 1944
CROP	1944	1945	1944	1945
Corn, all bu.	3,228,361	2,685,328	97,235	92,229
Wheat, all bu.	1,078,647	1,128,690	59,309	64,961
Winter bu.	764,073	834,189	40,714	48,344
All spring bu.	314,574	294,501	18,595	15,827
Durum, bu.	31,933	27,217	2,116	1,890
Other s'g., bu.	282,641	267,284	16,479	16,637
Oats, bu.	1,166,392	1,418,993	38,984	41,950
Barley, bu.	284,426	255,671	12,359	10,606
Rye, bu.	25,872	27,327	2,254	2,096
Flaxseed, bu.	23,527	32,728	2,794	3,563
Rice, bu.	70,287	74,784	1,466	1,500
Hay, all tame, ton	83,845	57,712	59,547	59,459
Hay, wild, ton	11,135	13,444	14,520	14,295
Hay, clover and timothy, ton	28,771	29,835	21,375	21,268
Hay, alfalfa, ton	31,702	32,522	14,480	14,521
Beans, dry edible	16,128	15,052	2,057	1,813
Peas, dry field, bag	8,873	6,532	695	503
Soybeans	16,128	15,052	13,564	13,283

†Excludes sweet clover and lespedeza. ‡Grown alone for all purposes.

WINTER WHEAT production in leading states, in thousand bushels:

	July 1, 1945	June 1, 1944	Final 1944
Ohio	56,688	54,552	46,805
Indiana	36,720	35,086	26,380
Illinois	20,060	26,657	24,472
Michigan	24,675	23,376	22,992
Missouri	25,200	23,940	23,880
Nebraska	31,268	77,574	35,009
Kansas	214,624	212,480	191,624
Oklahoma	73,332	62,468	85,914
Texas	37,881	36,200	74,746
Colorado	28,270	24,415	19,827
Montana	31,671	30,294	25,506
Washington	49,170	45,686	40,270
Oregon	19,745	19,292	18,850

SPRING WHEAT other than durum:

	July 1, 1945	Final 1944
Minnesota	15,807	18,083
North Dakota	120,074	132,660
South Dakota	39,382	34,502
Montana	39,312	48,075

OATS production in leading states:

	July 1, 1945	June 1, 1944	Final 1944
Ohio	50,430	48,285	37,224
Indiana	57,760	48,840	31,400
Illinois	134,238	177,522	109,884
Michigan	54,880	54,390	44,100
Wisconsin	131,428	115,444	118,938
Minnesota	212,120	186,696	155,960
Iowa	195,624	192,780	144,270
Missouri	35,156	45,714	29,970
North Dakota	78,368	77,820	82,041
South Dakota	118,642	102,600	92,430
Nebraska	68,790	60,625	35,566

CORN indicated production, in thousand bushels, in leading states:

	July 1, 1945	Final 1944	Average 1933-42
Ohio	166,162	142,956	147,230
Indiana	192,864	176,244	164,777
Illinois	365,484	403,695	330,989
Michigan	59,565	57,760	52,772
Wisconsin	100,122	115,636	82,275
Minnesota	217,440	253,399	155,934
Iowa	158,269	607,608	421,769
Missouri	104,424	162,554	102,673
South Dakota	79,500	140,292	43,767
Nebraska	179,718	329,855	116,838
Kansas	54,648	114,793	44,701
Texas	63,984	69,632	75,569



only a few inches high to an occasional early planted field that has been plowed for the final time. Even the considerable corn acreage was planted late, it is not hopeless as to getting a crop.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

Minneapolis, Minn., July 6.—Grains continue to make good progress in the United States. High-temperature have been helpful in stimulating growth, but it must be admitted that much of the grain crop is still behind normal. Good growing weather and in some cases a late fall will be essential to the fulfillment of the present favorable outlook. Moisture conditions generally continue satisfactory, and it is moisture that is the limiting factor for our grain crops, particularly in the great surplus producing areas of the western plains. Under these circumstances it is hard to be anything but optimistic about final results. It looks very much as though 1945 will be another year added to the series of good crops which we have had since 1939.—Cargill Crop Bulletin, T. J. Totushek, editor.

Springfield, Ill., July 4.—Winter wheat is fairly good in the north and some excellent, while condition in the south ranges from fairly good to good except some poor in the extreme south; the warm, sunny days aided growth. Considerable rankness exists, and some rust in areas. Some chinch bugs were reported in localities. In the extreme south some binder cutting was started during the week, but under difficulties owing to the soft condition of the ground; in Alexander County the machines were reported mired in fields, even on higher ground. Most delayed corn planting was accomplished in northern areas, but much remains to be completed in delayed areas in the south, where approximately 40 per cent of the crop is still to be planted.—Illinois Corn & Wheat Weather Bulletin, C. L. Ray, Temporarily in Charge.

## The Kansas Wheat Crop

Kansas City, June 29.—Except for wide scattered and unusually destructive hail, there is no doubt but that the crop outlook has improved since our last report. Beneficial rain in the Southwest area has surely improved the prospect, on the thin stand and short plant because even this wheat has filled much better than expected. The summer fallow wheat, though not a large acreage in the Southwest, has always had promise of a good yield. In the Northwest section of the Western third, where prospects have been very promising all along, the cool weather has also been beneficial. This section, however, has experienced severe hail, and it has covered a considerable area. Our own agents' reports have verified this damage, and our own field man substantiates these losses. Hail usually is of a local nature, but this year the loss will amount to more of the total production inasmuch as it was in the area where the prospect

was very promising. Warm dry weather is needed over the entire state. The Eastern third has not improved, but since acreage is small, the total will not be heavily affected, but most surely additional moisture in this section will be very harmful as harvest is near. If weather becomes favorable, we believe the Kansas crop has improved enough, in spite of hail losses, during the past three weeks for the final outcome to be 195,000,000 bus. The crop has filled well and the definite need now is for dry warm weather with plenty of sunshine.—H. L. Robinson.

## Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Chicago, Ill., July 5.—First new crop wheat of the season for the Chicago market arrived July 3, two carloads from Indiana, one grading No. 2 red and the other sample grade red. The No. 2 red sold at \$1.70 3/4.

New Orleans, La.—Since the office of Defense Transportation put regulations on movement of grain into this port June 11, arrivals here have fallen daily from 38 cars in May to 10 now, the Dock Board announced June 27.

Cincinnati, O., July 7.—Ohio new crop is starting to move, with Cincinnati receiving its first car July 6 of the soft variety, excellent test weight putting it midway between the No. 1 and No. 2 grades, and it was exceptionally dry.

Pratt, Kan., July 8.—Pratt elevators turned back load after load of wet wheat because the moisture content exceeded 16 per cent. A normal is 12.5 per cent and high is 13 per cent moisture. Where combines got well started, yields of 10 to 30 bus. to the acre have been reported.—G.M.H.

Pratt, Kan.—The car situation here is causing elevator operators to worry. They are trying to meet the situation by using coal cars. These cars will hold the wheat with grain doors laid over the open to keep the grain from blowing off the car while it is on the way to market.—G.M.H.

Seymour, Ind.—The first new wheat of the 1945 season has been delivered to the Blish Milling Co. by Walter Able, a farmer living near here. The grain was good quality, No. 1 wheat. Wheat harvest got well under way here during the second week in July despite the recent heavy rains and floods.—W.B.C.

Gridley, Ill.—The Klepfenstein elevator here did a very good business in June, thirty-six car loads of standard corn being loaded out. The shelling of corn has been continued during the last several weeks. The first week in July the firm reported that only 6,000 bus. more of corn was scheduled for delivery on elevator purchases.—P.J.P.

St. Louis, Mo.—The Toberman Grain Co. handled the first car load of wheat from this season's crop which reached here July 3 after the close of the market on the Merchants' Exchange. It came from Illinois and was described as No. 3 red garlicky. Its arrival was a little later than the first car last year, due to recent rains delaying farm work.—P.J.P.

Ottawa, Ont., July 5.—The following quantities of wheat and coarse grain were delivered from farms in western Canada the week ended June 28, in bushels: Wheat, 5,225,722; oats, 3,321,051; barley, 676,506; rye, 34,159; flaxseed, 43,374; since August 1 as compared to the same period a year ago, shown in parentheses: Wheat, 322,126,068 (272,491,792); oats, 125,456,282 (123,681,425); barley, 73,545,025 (78,044,889); rye, 3,997,596 (4,552,416); flaxseed, 6,999,394 (14,309,198).—S. A. Cudmore, M. A., Dominion Statistician.

Mathis, Tex.—Shipments of milo maize from the four elevators of Mathis this season are expected to reach at least 150 car loads and it will be only the second season that consignments have exceeded a dozen car loads. Last year was the first time that 100 cars of the grain were shipped from Mathis. During the first ten days of the season, which began June 25, consignments amounted to 42 car loads. Shippers operating here are: Paul Russell's Coastal Bend Grain Co. with two elevators; George Chapelas Feed & Seed Co. and the Herring Feed & Seed Co., represented by J. Wilson.—P.J.P.

St. John, N. B.—Shipments of grain out of Canadian Atlantic and St. Lawrence River ports for the balance of this year are expected to average 2,000,000 bus. per month, and allocated as follows: Montreal, 18,000,000 bus.; Three Rivers, Que., 5,000,000 bus.; St. John, N. B., 2,000,000 bus.; Halifax, N. B., 1,500,000 bus. The shipments will end when the ice forms in the river. Very few full grain cargoes have been going out of Halifax in recent months. All of the grain is for British ports. The grain shipments out of Halifax were at considerable higher volume during the years of the European war. Including numerous full cargoes. Now, the trend is toward using the grain as ballast with general cargoes on freighters.—W.McN.

## Oats Movement in June

Receipts and shipments of oats at the various markets during June, compared with June, 1944, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1945	1944	1945	1944
Chicago	1,183,000	1,827,000	1,206,000	1,501,000
Duluth	493,720	1,834,420	617,540	416,625
Ft. Worth	1,338,000	132,000	838,000	122,000
I'd'n'polis	120,000	80,000	125,000	130,500
Kan. City	342,000	228,000	176,000	124,000
Milw'kee	381,073	13,800	180,500	14,250
Minn'polis	3,724,800	1,822,500	3,350,400	2,454,500
Omaha	270,800	178,200	323,875	128,450
Phila'phia	20,770	16,985	16,129	40,781
Portland	126,639	120,914	.....	.....
St. Joseph	467,280	287,920	16,520	16,520
St. Louis	396,000	566,400	170,400	501,600
Superior	400,222	1,013,103	237,511	1,824,256
Toledo	71,400	128,100	63,000	105,000
Wichita	2,000	3,200	2,000	1,500

## Barley Movement in June

Receipts and shipments of barley at the various markets during June, compared with June, 1944, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1945	1944	1945	1944
Chicago	1,764,000	1,231,000	931,000	302,000
Duluth	2,193,055	1,818,560	3,823,330	2,049,035
Ft. Worth	91,200	67,200	6,400	6,400
Kan. City	720,000	478,400	678,400	259,200
Milw'kee	2,835,303	2,493,683	1,244,400	938,520
Minn'polis	4,665,600	2,573,800	3,664,800	2,725,100
Omaha	184,000	156,000	192,000	212,000
Phila'phia	16,025	117,548	339,673	476
Portland	180,778	117,548	.....	.....
St. Joseph	153,900	45,600	9,500	9,500
St. Louis	366,400	156,800	88,000	120,000
Superior	788,535	1,187,762	1,899,789	1,178,432
Toledo	70,500	49,500	13,500	46,500
Wichita	51,200	24,000	59,200	22,400

## Corn Movement in June

Receipts and shipments of corn at the various markets during June, compared with June, 1944, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1945	1944	1945	1944
Chicago	6,951,000	10,417,000	4,508,000	2,348,000
Duluth	970,765	.....	774,315	.....
Ft. Worth	112,500	3,000	7,500	25,500
I'd'n'polis	2,295,000	807,500	1,754,400	180,200
Kan. City	3,945,700	1,662,600	3,217,500	1,008,000
Milw'kee	767,120	519,440	192,980	102,660
Minn'polis	3,945,600	658,500	3,827,200	454,500
Omaha	4,219,975	2,966,868	4,197,600	2,507,400
Phila'phia	101,696	51,315	89,369	103,073
Portland	76,743	5,720	.....	.....
St. Joseph	1,256,640	346,720	689,920	242,880
St. Louis	4,222,700	1,684,400	3,268,600	695,300
Superior	634,770	.....	754,608	.....
Toledo	129,600	4,800	61,200	54,400
Wichita	8,500	.....	3,400	1,600

## Wheat Movement in June

Receipts and shipments of wheat at the various markets during June, compared with June, 1944, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1945	1944	1945	1944
Chicago	2,495,000	7,340,000	2,058,000	6,720,000
Duluth	26,844,790	7,801,125	19,179,560	11,979,810
Ft. Worth	5,870,200	5,152,800	995,400	911,400
I'd'n'polis	318,600	1,224,000	52,200	1,087,200
Kan. City	7,000,200	11,437,200	6,686,100	5,389,000
Milwaukee	196,900	1,101,982	9,420	722,200
M'n'polis	13,910,400	12,259,500	6,123,500	9,972,000
Omaha	6,635,970	2,696,200	6,123,500	1,347,050
Phila'phia	4,489,594	8,840	4,033,413	418,521
Portland	1,287,706	885,943	73,802	.....
St. Joseph	638,930	1,766,560	662,460	943,010
St. Louis	3,181,100	5,924,100	2,747,200	3,882,600
Superior	13,990,079	3,961,145	11,690,769	5,552,274
Toledo	1,624,250	976,780	1,448,400	695,300
Wichita	3,951,000	5,868,400	2,763,000	2,021,300

## Soybean Movement in June

Receipts and shipments of soybeans at the various markets during June, compared with June, 1944, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1945	1944	1945	1944
Chicago	780,000	371,000	579,000	802,000
Ft. Worth	.....	15,600	.....	.....
I'd'n'polis	22,400	12,800	233,600	4,800
Kan. City	25,500	3,400	346,800	76,500
Milwaukee	35,200	1,600	.....	.....
Minneapolis	13,400	1,500	.....	.....
Omaha	112,041	47,121	132,800	409,600
Phila'phia	14,295	.....	110,455	.....
St. Joseph	73,500	110,250	19,250	1,750
St. Louis	274,800	120,000	198,400	481,200
Toledo	182,400	300,800	364,800	377,600
Wichita	18,000	16,000	.....	.....
Wichita	18,000	16,000	.....	.....

## Rye Movement in June

Receipts and shipments of rye at the various markets during June, compared with June, 1944, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1945	1944	1945	1944
Chicago	702,000	126,600	823,000	483,000
Duluth	78,600	63,350	129,085	99,410
Ft. Worth	.....	3,000	.....	.....
I'd'n'polis	36,000	.....	45,000	28,800
Kan. City	31,500	70,500	85,500	54,000
Milwaukee	3,240	1,620	6,840	116,280
Minn'polis	430,400	150,000	444,300	613,000
Omaha	109,800	77,400	84,778	91,800
Phila'phia	389,786	125,494	37,871	141,347
Portland	.....	6,881	.....	.....
St. Joseph	1,730	5,190	1,730	6,920
St. Louis	72,000	132,000	33,000	36,000
Superior	4,604	158	6,388	7,920
Toledo	.....	3,000	.....	34,500
Wichita	1,600	.....	3,200	.....



*Why Uncle Sam is ahead more than*

**6 MILLION  
DOLLARS  
A DAY**

## BALANCE SHEET

### In the other World War

The railroads, in 1918, performed 405 billion ton-miles of freight service.

Railroads performed 42 billion miles of passenger service in 1918.

Freight rates were raised about 25%.

The government took over the operation of the railroads.

Deficits resulting from Federal operation cost the taxpayers 2 million dollars a day.

### In this World War

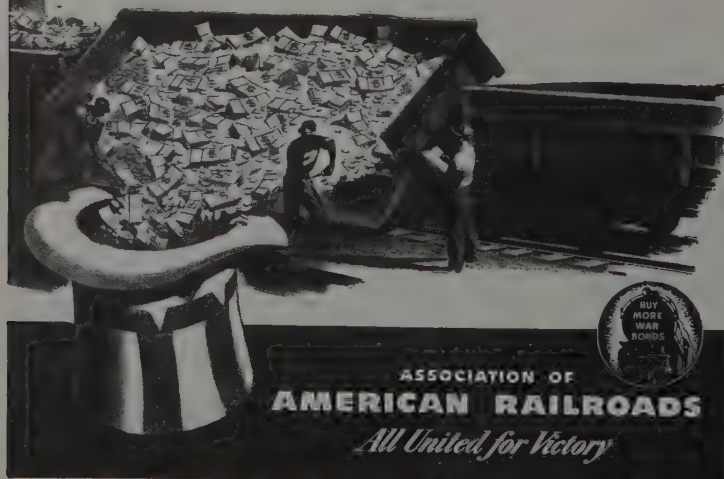
The railroads, in 1943, performed 727 billion ton-miles of freight service, 737 billion in 1944.

Railroads performed 87 billion miles of passenger service in 1943 and 95 billion in 1944.

Freight rates remain substantially the same as they were prior to the war.

The railroads have remained under their own management.

The railroads are paying Federal taxes at the rate of more than 4 million dollars a day — to say nothing of their state and local taxes.



## The Coming Winter in Europe

By ROY F. HENDRICKSON, deputy director-general, U.N.R.R.A., at Food Forum, Chicago.

The coming winter in Europe will witness the most difficult food shortages of modern times. There will be few islands of relatively plenty; for most areas it will be a period of serious scarcity.

For the second half of 1945 in metric tons, the minimum import requirements of food for nations to be assisted by U.N.R.R.A. (including a small child-feeding program that averages 16,000 tons a month for Italy under a special provision authorized by the U.N.R.R.A. Council) will be 2,423,000 tons. Of this supply, more than one-half or 1,259,000 tons will be grain and grain products. Even if we assume that less than 2,423,000 tons of food will be shipped the last six months of the year, food will still constitute more than one-half of 3,895,000 tons of supplies which we should send to countries requiring U.N.R.R.A.'s assistance during that period. In terms of dollars, the cost of the overall program would be about \$750,000,000, which when shipping charges are added increases to a total cost of about \$913,000,000.

The food needs for the period July thru December include these: dairy products, 132,000 tons; meat, 168,000 tons, nearly half of which is fatbacks; fish, 87,000 tons; edible fats and oils, 154,000 tons; oilseeds, 122,000 tons; dried beans and dried peas, 102,000 tons; sugar, 69,000 tons; inedible fats and oils, 4,000 tons; soap, 40,000 tons, oil equivalent; animal feeds, 211,000 tons.

While the United States must be called upon for the largest share, very substantial quantities are being requested and obtained in Canada, Brazil, Mexico, Cuba and other Latin-American countries, Australia, New Zealand, the United Kingdom, South Africa and others. We depend for our allocations upon the Combined Food Authorities of the United States, the United Kingdom and Canada to assign U.N.R.R.A. its source of supply. U.N.R.R.A. depends upon the United Maritime Authority which includes in addition to the United States and the United Kingdom, Norway, France, the Netherlands and other nations, for shipping. European countries financing imported food and other supplies and shipping with their own resources go to the same allocating authorities.

## Parity and Farm Prices

PARITY						
Date	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Rye	Barley	Soybeans
1944						
Apr. 15..	150.0	109.0	67.8	122.0	105.0	163.0
May 15..	150.0	109.0	67.8	122.0	105.0	163.0
June 15..	150.0	109.0	67.8	122.0	105.0	163.0
July 15..	150.0	109.0	67.8	122.0	105.0	163.0
Aug. 15..	150.0	109.0	67.8	122.0	105.0	163.0
Sept. 15..	150.0	109.0	67.8	122.0	105.0	163.0
Oct. 15..	150.0	109.0	67.8	122.0	105.0	163.0
Nov. 15..	151.0	110.0	68.2	123.0	106.0	164.0
Dec. 15..	151.0	110.0	68.2	123.0	106.0	164.0
1945						
Jan. 15..	152.0	110.0	68.6	124.0	106.0	165.0
Feb. 15..	152.0	110.0	68.6	124.0	106.0	165.0
Mar. 15..	153.0	111.0	69.0	125.0	107.0	166.0
Apr. 15..	153.0	111.0	69.0	125.0	107.0	166.0
May 15..	153.0	111.0	69.0	125.0	107.0	166.0
FARM PRICES						
1944						
Mar. 15..	146.0	114.0	79.3	111.0	110.0	189.0
Apr. 15..	147.0	115.0	79.4	112.0	111.0	191.0
May 15..	147.0	115.0	79.9	111.0	113.0	193.0
June 15..	143.0	115.0	78.8	105.0	112.0	193.0
July 15..	139.0	117.0	76.4	107.0	110.0	191.0
Aug. 15..	135.0	117.0	70.8	108.0	103.0	190.0
Sept. 15..	135.0	116.0	64.2	102.0	95.3	193.0
Oct. 15..	142.0	113.0	65.9	108.0	95.4	204.0
Nov. 15..	143.0	106.0	66.2	108.0	96.0	206.0
Dec. 15..	146.0	106.0	69.4	106.0	98.2	205.0
1945						
Jan. 15..	146.0	107.0	72.1	109.0	102.0	206.0
Feb. 15..	147.0	106.0	73.3	108.0	102.0	210.0
Mar. 15..	148.0	107.0	74.0	109.0	104.0	213.0
Apr. 15..	149.0	107.0	71.0	111.0	99.4	213.0
May 15..	149.0	108.0	68.9	112.0	97.0	215.0



# Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new elevators, feed mills, improvements; changes in firms; fires, casualties, accidents and deaths are solicited.

## ARKANSAS

Little Rock, Ark.—Walter Brown, 65, former resident of Little Rock, and former president of the Brown-Oglesby and the Brown-Pearson Feed Companies, died recently in Oklahoma City, Okla.—P. J. P.

Arkadelphia, Ark.—N. R. Franklin has sold his stock in the Farmers Gin & Milling Co. to G. M. Mason of Bradley, well-known gin proprietor of Lafayette County. He also has arranged for the sale of the stock of the G. W. May estate in the concern to Mason.—P. J. P.

Yellville, Ark.—A special train, carrying workers for the Nebraska hay fields, left here July 9, and will aid in gathering this year's crop, which is reported as a bumper one. All expenses of the workers are being paid on the train, going and coming. Hundreds of other workers preceded them to the wheat fields and many of them will follow through, starting in Oklahoma and then to Kansas, Nebraska, the Dakotas and into Canada, where the harvest ends in September.—P. J. P.

## CALIFORNIA

San Francisco, Cal.—A warehouse of the Ousten Bros. Milling Co. burned recently.

Escondido, Cal.—Wm. O. Rogers is now a partner in the firm of the Howell Feed Co.

Chino, Cal.—Stock of the Chino Grain & Milling Co. was damaged in a fire that caused considerable loss at its plant on June 22.

Santa Rosa, Cal.—A feed mill and six concrete grain bins are being erected for R-Way Feed & Poultry Ass'n by the Mathis Co.

Callexico, Cal.—Cliff C. Nolder will build an alfalfa dehydrating plant, to be in operation by next fall. The W.P.B. has granted priorities for the project.

Fillmore, Cal.—Mr. and Mrs. Clarence S. Everson have taken over operation of the Santa Clara Valley Feed Store they recently purchased from Roscoe Kreiter.

Sebastopol, Cal.—The Sebastopol Feed Co. is building grain storage facilities and a feed and grain-mixing plant on the site of its plant on Petaluma that burned three years ago.

Yuba City, Cal.—J. Steventon of San Mateo, Cal., has purchased the Yuba City Feed consisting of eleven buildings. The business is wholesale and retail and bean and seed cleaning is featured along with the feed business.

Canoga Park, Cal.—Leorn George has been granted a zone variance permitting him to construct a feed mill on Deering Ave. The variance was granted on condition that dust collectors be installed, that all activities take place within building, and that loading spaces be provided off streets. Mr. George will process and sell chicken feed and mash.

Oakdale, Cal.—Improvements estimated to cost around \$20,000 are being made at the mill and elevator recently purchased by the A. L. Gilbert Co. from the Grange Co. in a modernization program. A huge pit into which bulk grain can be dumped direct from freight cars has been excavated along the east side of the warehouse adjoining Southern Pacific trackage. Barley will be elevated there by a screw arrangement to the upper floors where four 50-ton bins are being installed. There it will be rolled and then automatically dumped into bags. The company produces rolled barley and mixed feeds.

Bakersfield, Cal.—The Doyle Grain Co. has been purchased by the San Joaquin Valley Poultry Producers Ass'n who will operate the mill and warehouse as a branch, with headquarters at Porterville. Karl Wahl will be manager of the local branch.

## CANADA

Winnipeg, Man.—The Canadian Wheat Board announced July 2 that no restrictive quotas on deliveries of oats or barley will be in effect during the month of August on old or new crop grain. The object is to give producers an extra month in which to better determine what their new crop and prospective feed needs may be. All August deliveries of oats and barley must be entered in the new 1945-46 permit book. Such deliveries would not count against any quota that may be established on these grains, effective Sept. 1.

Halifax, N. S.—One of the objectives of a rural electrification program sponsored by the provincial government of Nova Scotia, is to allow the grinding of grain for livestock feed on farms by electricity instead of by hand or gasoline power. Also, to encourage the establishment and operation of small rural mills for the manufacture of feed and flour and revive the grist mill industry. The rural electrification program is to cover five years before it is completed and is to bring current into even the most remote areas of the province.—W. McW.

## ILLINOIS

Astoria, Ill.—W. C. Foster of Table Grove is new manager of the newly leased Farmers Elevator here.

Sparta, Ill.—Guy W. Hawkins has resigned as manager of the Randolph Farm Bureau Co-op.—P. J. P.

Waverly, Ill.—Work has started on construction of the Whalen Grain Co. elevator. The old elevator on the site has been razed.

Springfield, Ill.—H. B. 153, recently passed by the House, fixes standard weights for sale of grains except for retail or export sale.

Broadlands, Ill.—Leon Struck will erect a grain drier on lots he recently purchased as soon as building materials become available.

Mound City, Ill.—Doyle Jordan will operate a feed store and implement business here. He already is in the ice, coal and trucking business.—P. J. P.

Galena, Ill.—John T. Slattery, 81, proprietor of the 93-year-old M. Slattery & Son business, died recently. He has been proprietor of the business for the past 60 years.

Sullivan, Ill.—The Consolidated Foods Co. will open early in July to manufacture livestock feed and other products from whey, a by-product of the Armour Creamery.

Decatur, Ill.—Robert William Chapman, Sr., 66, owner and operator of the Chapman Feed Co., died at the Macon County Hospital June 27. He had been a resident of Decatur 44 years.—P. J. P.

Deer Creek, Ill.—N. R. Peine, grain and lumber dealer, recently purchased the Farmers Grain, Livestock & Coal Ass'n elevator and has taken over its operation. His son, Morris Peine, home from the University of Illinois for the summer, will manage the business for the summer months.

Paris, Ill.—A general office, private office and display room were constructed recently at the Paramount Milling Co. plant. New mill equipment also has been added, Owen Cox, manager, announced.

Hammond, Ill.—Gilbert Yakey recently disposed of his interest here to Carl Sutter, manager of the Pierson Grain & Supply Co. and will locate in Decatur. Herb Sutter will be manager of the new firm.

La Harpe, Ill.—Angelus Heins and Virgil Boone have purchased from W. V. Elder the machinery and equipment of the La Harpe Feed Mill and will operate the plant in the old Kilgore Implement warehouse recently purchased by Clifford W. Warner.

Springfield, Ill.—Senate Bill 232 by Oldfield creates a commission to investigate present use of dirt roads and farm to market roads. House Bill 19 by Kelsey requires only 25 legal voters on petition for an annual tax of not to exceed thirty-three and one third cents of each \$100 assessed valuation for construction of hard surfaced roads or improvements of earth roads.

Chester, Ill.—Royce D. Allison, assistant manager of the H. C. Cole Milling Co. here for 26 years, has resigned and will take a position with the Veterans' Administration. Allison joined the Cole mill personnel soon after the end of World War I, in which he served 24 months. He gave much of his time gratuitously to a number of civic and other organizations.—P. J. P.

Gridley, Ill.—The stand and growth of popcorn on the acreage in the vicinity of Gridley, which amounts to about 1,500 acres, is excellent, according to Roy J. Taylor, manager of the E. G. Conklin elevator. In anticipation of the marketing of a large crop of popcorn this fall, one of the elevators of the company is being remodeled so that the crop can be quickly and efficiently handled.—P. J. P.

Galesburg, Ill.—A fire June 27, the second in less than three years, swept through the Galesburg Soy Bean Products Co. destroying a large processing unit, damaging the building and machinery and injuring Earl Wilbur, 45, an employee, who jumped from a window to a freight car and was taken to a hospital. Estimates place the damage as high as \$400,000. The company, which processes a million and a quarter of beans annually, suffered a heavy loss by fire in October, 1942.—P. J. P.

Stonington, Ill.—The Stonington Co-op. Grain Co. is building four concrete grain storage bins at its north elevator. Each bin will be 25 ft. in diameter and 72 ft. high, with a capacity of 25,000 bus. of grain. Reeser & Son have the contract. The elevator building proper has been remodeled, the cupola built to a height of 84 ft. The driveway has been widened and improved and wagon and truck hoists installed. All machinery will be operated by electric motors instead of gas engine power as in the past.

Dorchester, Ill.—The Dorchester Farmers Elev. Ass'n has completed erection of a large concrete storage bin, 24 ft. wide and 48 ft. high, reinforced thruout with steel and with a storage capacity of 16,000 bus. of grain. Conveyors and other equipment will be operated by electricity and are automatic. The bin, representing an investment of about \$9,000, will be used for storing soybeans but can be used for storing grain. The Hewitt-Ressor Co. had the contract. Orville Thode is manager of the elevator and Pete Price is assistant.



Hillsboro, Ill.—The Fisher & Whitten feed store and poultry house, operated here by Hal Whitten and Seward Fisher, has been sold by them, after sixteen years of operation, to Roy Hewitt, who is owner of the Hewitt Produce Co. He has merged the two businesses and will continue to operate.—P. J. P.

Anna, Ill.—Charles Henry Bruchhauser, 66, a member of the firm of Bruchhauser Bros. of the Phoenix Flour Mills, died June 24 after a month's illness. The firm was established in 1906 with the father and three sons. The death of Mr. Bruchhauser leaves the only remaining son, August, to carry on the business.—P. J. P.

#### CHICAGO NOTES

Wm. H. Byrne, who has been ass't weighmaster for the Chicago Board of Trade for the past 20 years, resigned, effective July 1.

David J. Bunnell, vice-pres. of Central Soya Co., Chicago, and Fred W. Wimmer of Pittsburgh, Pa., have been admitted to membership in the Chicago Board of Trade.

An abandoned grain elevator at 57th St. and Hamilton Ave. was damaged slightly by fire early July 5. A firecracker shell was found at the top of the structure and is supposed to have started the blaze.

The estate of Henry Parsons Crowell, honorary chairman of the Quaker Oats Co., was valued at more than four million dollars in an inventory recently filed before Probate Judge O'Connell. Mr. Crowell died last Oct. 23 at the age of 89.

R. G. White now is associated with Doyle & Dickinson Co., feed brokers, and will handle its feed ingredient sales. For the past year he has been connected with Cereal By-Products Co. in its local office, and prior to that had been with Russell-Miller Milling Co., Minneapolis, in its feed department.

The first two cars of new crop wheat to reach Chicago arrived here on July 5. They both originated in Indiana; one graded sample grade red winter and carried moisture which varied from 15.9 to 17.2 per cent with one end of the car having a notation of heating. The latter car sold at \$1.65 per bushel. The other graded No. 2 red winter, tough, weighed 61 lbs. to the bushel, and sold at \$1.70 $\frac{1}{4}$  per bushel.

#### INDIANA

Lagro, Ind.—J. Warren Lawson is operating the elevator here since the recent death of his father, Frank B. Lawson.—F. K. S.

Noblesville, Ind.—Clifton Caca, owner of City Mills, has purchased the Caca Elevator from his brother and will operate both as the Caca Elevator.—F. K. S.

Thorntown, (Bedford P. O.) Ind.—Carl D. Craig, who resigned recently from the Boone Grain Co.'s elevator at Max, is now employed at the Sugar Creek Elevator of which Hubert Jackley is manager.

Garrett, Ind.—On account of the illness of Otis J. Bear we have sold our business here to the DeKalb County Farm Bureau Co-op Ass'n, Inc., and we are retiring from active business.—Bear Elevator, Otis J. Bear.

Noblesville, Ind.—Archie Kinzer has been appointed manager of the Farm Bureau Store. He succeeds Floyd Baker, who had been in charge fifteen years and plans to locate permanently in Arizona.—P. J. P.

Indianapolis, Ind.—New members recently enrolled in the Indiana Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n include McMillan Feed Mills, Ft. Wayne; Robt. L. Bowen, Richmond; The Caca Elevator, Noblesville.—Fred K. Sale, sec'y.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Newly elected officers of the Acme-Evans Co. include Isaac E. Woodward as chairman of the board, Samuel R. Harrell, pres., and Edward H. Evans, honorary chairman of the corporation.—P. J. P.

Kokomo, Ind.—The Vermont-Godrich Co., Inc., has been formed to deal in feeds and flours and to operate grain elevators; 1,000 shares, cap. stock, \$25 per share; incorporators, W. L. Nelson, P. E. Goodrich, C. C. Barnes.

Muncie, Ind.—Edward E. Elliott, manager of the Woodbury Elliott Grain Co., operating elevators thruout the state, has written a history of the early days of Fairmount, Ind., where he was born, which will be published in serial form by the Fairmount News.

Indianapolis, Ind.—The Lew Hill Grain Co. received the first car of new Indiana wheat in Indianapolis July 2. Car was shipped by W. B. Springer of New Lebanon. It graded No. 2 R. W., 61.2 lb., 15.5 per cent moisture (tough), 10 per cent hard and brought \$1.60 per bus. at point of origin.—F. K. S.

Vincennes, Ind.—The business property occupied by the Vincennes Flour & Feed Co. has been purchased by Staley B. Slawson, who is operating a modern feed and farm service there as Vincennes Feed Co. A modern mill service is under way. Staley B. Slawson, Jr., will form a partnership with his father in the business upon his return home from military duty.

Noblesville, Ind.—Bert Collins turned out to be a lucky man because an employee of a local grain elevator kept on shoveling into a stack of corn cobs after uncovering some currency. When the employee made one of his thrusts into the cobs he turned up \$57 in greenbacks. Two were of \$20 denomination, two were fives and the remainder one-dollar bills. "He kept on shoveling and uncovered an empty wallet that bore the name of Collins, who said he lost the wallet and money when he delivered a load of corn to the elevator.—P. J. P.

Indianapolis, Ind.—C. William Maibucher was elected president of the Indianapolis Board of Trade at the annual meeting. Albert O. Deluse was named vice-president and George F. Butturff, treasurer. Members of the governing committee named were: Edwin K. Shepperd, John P. Frenzel, Jr., W. A. Brennan, Edward W. Harris, William H. Jungclaus, W. D. Springer, O. A. Wilkinson, Edgar H. Evans, Edwin F. Winslow, J. Martin Antrim, Otis M. Earle and H. D. O'Brien. Com'ites for the coming year were named at a meeting of the officers and directors July 2.

Indianapolis, Ind.—For about a year and a half, your association has questioned the authority of the Gross Income Tax Division to assess a tax of  $\frac{1}{4}$  of 1 per cent on the gross receipts in handling soybeans. We felt that since the grain dealers were restricted in their operations and margins, that we were an "agent" of the processors or the CCC. Our legal counsel, the attorney of the Farm Bureau, and your sec'y, held numerous conferences with the Division. Court decisions pertaining to an "Agent" were unfavorable to our case, for an agent cannot hold title to a commodity or property. If you have had a contract in writing with a processor, indicating you were acting as their agent in the purchase of soybeans, prior to March 8, 1945, the effective date of H. B. 460, you should pay 1 per cent tax on the handling charge only. Dealers will be asked to pay the proper rate of tax for past few years, when and if the field examiners should find incorrect payment has been made heretofore.—Fred K. Sale, sec'y Indiana Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n.

Greensburg, Ind.—Decatur County Farm Bureau Co-op Ass'n will build an elevator and five other buildings including a chicken hatchery and implement building on a six-acre tract of ground recently purchased from Mrs. Martha Carman at the west edge of town. Work will start at once.

Paoli, Ind.—John J. Copeland, 76, a retired flour mill owner and grain dealer, died recently at his home here after a short illness. He came to Paoli in the late 90's from Bridgeport, Ind., and engaged in the flour milling business with his brother, Rev. Albert L. Copeland.—W. B. C.

#### IOWA

Norway, Ia.—The Norway Grain Co. recently installed a new Fairbanks Truck Scale at its elevator.

Rockwell City, Ia.—H. D. Black has been transferred here from Renwick by the Quaker Oats Co.

Adair, Ia.—Jess Pittman is new manager of the Aage Nielsen elevator, formerly known as the Hanson Grain Co.

Brooklyn, Ia.—Warren Carpenter is moving his feed store to the building on Jackson St. he recently purchased.

Gowrie, Ia.—E. J. Bruntlett engaged the Smith Const. Co. to re-roof the elevator and install screw conveyors to replace belts.

Goldfield, Ia.—The officer of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. was broken into recently, the thieves obtaining several dollars in pennies and nickels.

Glenwood, Ia.—Chris Renschler has purchased Gus Watkins' interest in the Glenwood Feed & Seed Co. and will operate the business as sole owner.

Tipton, Ia.—Shima's Feed & Produce, formerly known as Farmer's Feed Store, has moved to its new location in the old creamery building.

Renwick, Ia.—H. Dale Cook of Richards, Ia., is new manager of the local Quaker Oats Co. elevator. He succeeds H. D. Black who was transferred to Rockwell City.

Mediapolis, Ia.—The Farmers Supply Co. has treated its elevator to a new coat of aluminum paint at a cost of \$1,275, the work being in charge of the Smith Const. Co.

Gaza, Ia.—The Gaza Elvtr. Co has amended its charter, changing the corporate title to Gaza Grain & Lumber Co. and increasing authorized capital stock to \$30,000.00.

Riverside, Ia.—Fire caused by the operation of a hammer mill at the C. J. Milligan & Sons feed plant recently caused a small loss when alfalfa was damaged, estimated at \$15.

Greenfield, Ia.—John Erbes, proprietor of the Erbes Feed Store for 18 years, has sold the business to Mr. and Mrs. Albert Schuler of Cumberland, to take possession Sept. 1.

Des Moines, Ia.—Chas. A. Godfrey, 75, former pres. of the American Millers Federation and retired vice-pres. and general manager of the Beaver Valley Milling Co., died June 29.

Olaf (Belmond p. o.), Ia.—Arthur Beissel resigned recently as manager of the Farmers Elevator at Goldfield and on July 15 will take over the duties of manager of a local elevator.

Joice, Ia.—Sale of the elevator of the late Gerhard Larson to the Joice Co-op. Elvtr. Co. was approved in district court at Forest City recently. The new owner is operating the business.

Dysart, Ia.—Paul Wolf, who has been manager of the Osage (Ia.) Grain & Supply Co., resigned recently to take over his new duties as manager of the W. G. Whitney Elevator July 15.

Manly, Ia.—W. D. Kottman and son, Roy, have purchased the Manly Feed Mill, owned and operated by Randolph Buhr, taking possession July 1. Mr. Kottman will operate the business as Roy is a captain in the Army and still in service.

## STRATTON GRAIN CO.

GRAIN AND FEED MERCHANTS  
MILWAUKEE, WIS.

ST. JOSEPH, MO.

MILL FEEDS—FEED PRODUCTS—BY-PRODUCTS  
Consignments and Future Orders Solicited

NEW YORK, N. Y.

CHICAGO, ILL.



Sioux City, Ia.—Grain and feed dealers met the evening of June 29 in the Martin Hotel in a meeting arranged by the O.P.A. District Office to discuss the new mixed feed regulation M.P.R. 585.

Wever, Ia.—Frank Robert Patterson, 33, who was crushed June 27 between the rear of a truck and a feed box at the Farmers' Grain & Supply Co. elevator where he was manager, died June 28.

Eagle Grove, Ia.—The Ajax Brokerage Co. has been incorporated, capitalized at \$10,000, to engage in buying and selling soybeans and grain. I. S. Schlass is pres., S. A. Schlass, v.p., and C. P. Schlass, sec'y-treas.

Dougherty, Ia.—George Cook, Jr., son of George Cook, manager of the Tyden Feed Co., was killed May 19 on Luzon, 16 days after he arrived there. He became 18 last September and joined the armed forces Oct. 28, '44.

Mason City, Ia.—The Allison Coal & Feed Co. office was robbed recently, burglars having forced an entrance to the building and broken open the safe. A small amount of change and bonds and other documents were taken.

Rolfe, Ia.—The Climax Manufacturing Co. has changed its name to Climax Mill & Feed Co. The change in no ways affects the operations or ownership by Henry L. Wickre and Emil Hillman, but was made as more descriptive of the business.

Harcourt, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. will build an elevator annex, 34 x 64 ft. that will cost \$20,000. The annex will have eight bins with screw conveyors between the two elevator buildings. The Smith Const. Co. will have charge of the building.

Wall Lake, Ia.—The Popcorn Growers & Distributors Co. has purchased the remainder of the Louis Dierenfeld land in the southwest part of town where it anticipates the erection of a new plant. Two weeks before it purchased an initial five acres.

McGregor, Ia.—W. A. Myers, fuel, seed and coal dealer, recently installed a new 22-in. attrition feed mill and mixer and is now prepared to grind and mix poultry and livestock feeds. He has built an addition to his elevator to house the new department.

Denison, Ia.—The Doud Milling Co. was host to patrons and friends at a recent dinner party and lecture on the management of livestock and poultry. Dr. E. E. Glone, Greenwood, Ind., authority on the feeding of livestock and poultry, was the guest speaker.

Rockford, Ia.—Harold Tappert of Plymouth, Ia., is new manager of the Farmers Elevator, taking over his new duties July 1. Mr. Tappert has been manager of the Farmers Elevator at Plymouth and before that was ass't manager of the Grafton (Ia.), elevator.

Leland, Ia.—Edwin L. Severson is new manager of the Leland Farmers Elvtr. Co., succeeding Norman K. Lackore who has purchased the Forest City grist mill. Arthur Gunderson has been hired as second man to succeed Mr. Severson who formerly held that position.

Keokuk, Ia.—Walter A. Carlson, supt. of General Mills, Inc.'s local plant, has been appointed asst. general mgr. of the company's special commodity division. He will move to Minneapolis, Minn., and E. R. Bundul, who has been asst. supt. of the local plant, will become manager.—A. G. T.

Buckingham, Ia.—The Buckingham Grain Co. recently held its annual meeting when a 20 per cent dividend was declared. Total business for the year amounted to \$349,937. George Beenken who has managed the business was retained for next year.—Art Torkelson with Lamson Bros. & Co.

Fontanelle, Ia.—The new elevator of the Farmers Co-op. Co. is near completion. Estimated cost of building and equipment is \$35,000. The structure rests on the same foundation as the elevator that burned last fall and which it replaces. The Tillotson Const. Co. had contract for its construction. Glen Edwards is manager.

Cedar Falls, Ia.—Lee Hurlbut, manager of the Farmers Elevator, is joint purchaser with H. C. Moore of the Nellie Wood building and will open a poultry market there, operating as the M & H Poultry Market as soon after July 1 as possible. Mrs. Hurlbut will manage the business.—A. G. T.

Conrad, Ia.—The Conrad Farmers Grain Co. is erecting a 24 x 64 ft. addition to the elevator, containing 12 bins that will cost \$20,000. The Smith Const. Co. has the contract. Twelve inch screw conveyors will carry the grain to and from the annex. The building will be covered with corrugated roofing.

Red Oak, Ia.—Altho not all completed, the addition to the Askey Feed & Produce Co. plant is being used daily. It was planned to a great extent as a storage unit for a completely new plant which may materialize in post-war years but is being used now to increase efficiency in handling a large volume of business.

Duncombe, Ia.—Fred Legg, manager of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. here, had a harrowing experience recently while fishing with two companions at Lost Island Lake near Ruthven, Ia. The boat capsized, one of the men swam ashore for help, one drowned; Legg saved himself by hanging to the boat until help arrived.—A. G. T.

Des Moines, Ia.—Walter C. Fuller and Carl F. Swanson have formed a partnership known as the Fuller-Swanson Grain Co. for carrying on a general grain merchandising business. They will have offices in the Fleming building. Mr. Fuller has been president and general manager of the Des Moines Elvtr. Co. the past seven years, and Mr. Swanson, sec'y. They left this company July 1 when the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n took over operation of the elevator, which it recently purchased.

Davenport, Ia.—Grain and feed dealers, elevator and mill operators, at a meeting at the Chamber of Commerce recently voted to organize a Grain Permit Com'tee under Interstate Commerce Commission, service order 80, setting up Davenport as a designated market area. The purpose is, by instituting a permit system, to exercise control over the movement of grain to avoid congestions and car delays during the peak movements, to give preference to grain in danger of damage or loss, and to provide, when necessary, for a fair allocation of storage space.

Corwith, Ia.—The Davis Elvtr. Co., consisting of Chas. C. Davis, P. O. Box 94, Pasadena, Cal., and E. W. Davis, P. O. Box 383, Peoria, Ill., a partnership, purchased and took possession of the Bowles Elevator on June 28. This gives the Davis Elvtr. Co. the two elevators at Corwith which will have a total available storage capacity of 100,000 bus. This, with the storage capacity of the Denhart Elevator at Denhart, Ia., of 150,000 bus., makes a total storage capacity for both stations of 250,000 bus. Geo. Arnold, who manages the Denhart Elevator, will supervise the management of both stations, and the local manager at Corwith will be Roy Johnson, who, for the past year has been managing the local Davis elevator since it was acquired by the Davis Elvtr. Co May 1, 1944.

Des Moines, Ia.—The Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n plans to build a headhouse at the Des Moines Terminal Elevator it recently purchased and will operate as the Des Moines Elvtr. Co., D. E. Edison, sec'y, announced. A grain drier with a handling capacity of 750 bus. per hour will be installed in the new headhouse. The Ass'n is sponsoring a series of meetings to be held in various districts for the discussion of plans for operating the new company. The first meeting was held at the Hotel Kirkwood June 29. Other district meetings were held at Hotel Wahkonsa, Fort Dodge, July 2; Hotel Martin, Sioux City, July 9; Hotel Tangney, Spencer, July 10; meeting will be held July 11, Hotel Hanford, Mason City, and July 12, Hotel Algona, Algona. Dinner at 6:30 p.m. preceded all meetings.

Grundy Center, Ia.—A grain elevator will be built by John Snittjer on the site of the building that burned last year. Walls will be of concrete and the building will be square in shape. The pit under the old building will be used for the structure. Is expect that the elevator will be completed and equipment installed in time to take care of the fall grain trade.

## KANSAS

Kendall, Kan.—Ira R. Yingling sold his elevator to the Farmers Co-operative Co.—A.N.F.

Wichita, Kan.—The Public Terminal Elevator Co. sustained an electrical breakdown at its plant recently.

Wichita, Kan.—The Kansas Milling Co. plans to do \$7,500 worth of sand-blast and waterproofing work at its plant.

Salina, Kan.—Part of the roof of the H. D. Lee Flour Mills was blown away recently in a high wind. The loss was estimated to be nearly \$2,500.—G. M. H.



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And Not Have It."

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Neodesha, Kan.—A brick building housing the laboratory of the W. J. Small Alfalfa mill burned recently.—G. M. H.

Woodston, Kan.—Harold Stull, who had been manager of the Robinson Elevator at Codell, is now manager at the elevator at Woodston.

Voda, Kan.—E. C. Brungardt is now manager of the Robinson Elevator here, succeeding Mr. Joe Knoll who resigned on account of ill health.

Lewis, Kan.—Marauders entered the Lewis Co-operative Elevator office recently, opened drawers and scattered papers but took no valuables.—G. M. H.

Codell, Kan.—M. R. Arnold is now manager of the Robinson Elevator. He succeeds Mr. Harold Stull who was transferred to their elevator at Woodston.

Neosho, Kan.—A brick building in which the laboratory of the W. J. Small Alfalfa Mill was located was demolished June 26 by a fire and explosion.—P. J. P.

Hutchinson, Kan.—Stayton & Myers, of Anson, Kan., is a new member recently enrolled in the Kansas Grain, Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n.—O. E. Case, sec'y.

Belpre, Kan.—Farmers of the community are organizing a co-op. company to take over the elevator property owned by the Farmers Commission Co. of Hutchinson.

Herkimer, Kan.—Gerald Schnieder is the new manager of Herkimer Co-op. Ass'n elevator, succeeding Ebert Thiele who resigned to enter the wholesale oil business at Marysville, Kan.—H. R. H.

Topeka, Kan.—Maximum price regulations on grain sorghums effective 11:43 a. m., E.W.T., June 25, reflects a price of approximately \$2.40 Cwt K. C.; however, it is based on a county price plan.—O. E. Case, Sec'y.

Hiawatha, Kan.—J. A. Redmon and son, Alvin, operators of the Redmon Grain Co., are owners of the Redmon Garage which started operation recently in a new, modern building recently completed for the purpose.

Lakin, Kan.—The Darr elevator at Lakin and the Yingling elevator at Kendall have been purchased by the Farmers Co-operative Ass'n, formed here recently, and will be operated by that organization. The two elevators are similar, having a storage capacity for 11,000 bus. of grain each and large warehouses for handling mill feeds.—P. J. P.

Ogallah, Kan.—The Robinson Elevator recently installed a new overhead truck lift.

Great Bend, Kan.—Walnut Creek Mfg. Co. recently bot thru White Star Co., Allison, eng., a new 8-in. distributor and spouting.

Palco, Kan.—W. L. Gibson, who is manager of the Robinson Elevator, was advised by the War Department that his son, Robert Dwayne Gibson, a fireman first-class, U. S. N., was killed in action in the South Pacific.

Coffeyville, Kan.—The Consumers' Co-operative Ass'n put its new soybean oil and meal mill in operation July 1. E. L. McIntosh is the manager. The capacity of the plant is 2,200 gals. of oil and 45 tons of meal daily.—P. J. P.

Manhattan, Kan.—C. O. Swanson, who had been with the Kansas College of Agriculture since 1906 and head of the department of the milling industry from 1923 to 1939, has been made professor emeritus of milling industry.—P. J. P.

Randolph, Kan.—S/Sgt. Conrad E. Samuelson, son of Emil Samuelson, manager of the Randolph Farmers Union Co-operative Ass'n, is home on furlough after having been overseas for 14 months with the Eighth Air Force.—G. M. H.

Manhattan, Kan.—Prof. J. A. Shellenberger, acting head of the Department of Milling Industry, Kansas State College, left Miami, Fla., on July 10 for San Juan, Puerto Rico, where he will serve the Puerto Rico Development Co. in an advisory capacity.—G. M. H.

Manhattan, Kan.—Charles G. Crittenden, 81, who spent a lifetime in the grain business, died June 27 in a hospital at Manhattan after a two months' illness. Mr. Crittenden had been associated with firms in Buffalo, N. Y., Mil-1934. He was born in Buffalo, N. Y. He had waukee and Duluth, and was president of the Crittenden Grain Co. in Lincoln, Neb., until made his home with his daughter in Manhattan since 1937.—G. M. H.

Topeka, Kan.—Preston Hale, Shawnee County agent, said recently: "The only hope for crops from the ravaged fields in Shawnee County is the planting of early strains of northern hybrid corns that will mature in eighty to ninety days to fill in for feed. Some standard varieties of corn and sorghums might still make feed. Summer plowing and sowing wheat this fall is another way. Lime will be necessary for fall alfalfa."—G. M. H.

Wakeeney, Kan.—Tom Baber who has been employed by the Robinson Milling Co. at Salina for several years, is new manager of the Robinson Milling Co. elevator. After taking over his new duties here he was called back to Salina by the death of his daughter, killed in an automobile accident.

Russell, Kan.—In the recent terrific hail, rain and windstorm the Russell Milling Co. reported 90 windows smashed out on the north side of the mill property. The storm caused 100 per cent loss to the wheat between Russell and Gorham, and in the territory in a radius of four miles of here.—G. M. H.

Tescott, Kan.—C. E. Lucas, formerly of Wichita, is new manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. elevator. He has been in the grain business for 25 years, having been with the Light Grain & Milling Co. at Liberal, the Consolidated Flour Mills at Wichita, and the Farmers Co-op. Commission Co. at Santanta. He and Mrs. Lucas are living in Minneapolis, Kan.

Olathe, Kan.—The Olathe Milling Co. property has been purchased by the Lord Grain Co., whose main office is at Emporia. The 50,000-bu. elevator will be placed in perfect condition. A 45-ft. deck self-dumping truck scale will be installed with other up-to-date equipment. The Olathe Milling Co. specializes in handling soybeans and operates a large elevator in Kansas City, Kan.

Sterling, Kan.—A. L. Jacobson, pres. of the Arnold Milling Co., recently announced his retirement from the company after 21 years as manager. He will retain his financial holdings and will serve as chairman of the board. The succeeding manager will be L. A. Ritterhouse, who for several years was head of the grain department and was traffic manager as well as sec'y and treasurer. U. S. Hodge, of Hutchinson, becomes pres. after having been chairman of the board.—G. M. H.

Johnson, Kan.—Clifford Maury, Stanton County farm agent, says farmers will stand by the wage scale agreed upon at a conference held here and that laborers already here, who refuse to work under it, will be supplanted by others. He said he could get plenty of men who will. The scale is: Combining, \$3 an acre up to 20 bus. per acre; 5c a bushel above that; hauling, 3c a bushel for the first three miles; one-half cent per bushel for each additional mile. Labor, \$10 a day, plus board.—P. J. P.

Goodland, Kan.—The 70,000-bu. grain elevator at Caruso Siding which settled on one side and now stands at an angle, has been condemned by railroad officials and must be put back in an upright position. The top of the concrete structure leans out 34 inches. Railroad officials are fearful it may topple on the tracks some time. Guy Fike is present owner of the structure which is 113 ft. high with a diameter of about 30 ft. The elevator, built in 1922, has been leaning for some time but of late, possibly due to its being filled with grain, seems to move slightly more at the base causing uneasiness of both the owner and the railroad company. The 70,000 bus. of wheat it contains is being emptied out as quickly as possible so repairs can be made before harvest.

Hutchinson, Kan.—Under new feed order MPR 585 all manufacturers of mixed feeds must file margins and some must file base ingredient and base container prices with the Office of Price Administration, Wichita 2, Kan. Forms for filing may be had by addressing this Association office, the cost, 19c per "kit" containing ten of each form. The deadline for filing is July 18, at midnight. Since the meeting in Hutchinson on Tuesday of this week we judge that the most of the feed manufacturers in this section are fully familiar with M. P. R. 585 and are in position to file intelligently. If there are any questions from anyone, feel free to shoot them in to this office. Copies of M. P. R. 585 are available at this office.—O. E. Case, sec'y, Kansas Grain Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n.

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**No. 5** Do grain fumigants cool infested grain?

No, certainly not in the sense many advertising claims are intended to convey. It is true that, if insects are the cause of heating, their elimination will allow an equalization and gradual reduction in grain temperature. But the fumigant is basically only the indirect—not the direct—cause of that lowered temperature.

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Waterville, Kan.—First place in the 1945 Marshall County Blue Ribbon Seed Wheat contest was won by Irvan Rahe, with a field of Pawnee wheat. The contest was sponsored by the Kansas Wheat Improvement Ass'n. Second place went to F. F. Davis and son, Frankfort; third to W. L. Coughlin, Summerfield, and fourth to Henry Nieman, Marysville.—G. M. H.

## KENTUCKY

Louisville, Ky.—The City Hide & Tallow Co. plant was destroyed by fire recently. The company is carrying on in a plant a short distance from its main plant.

Lexington, Ky.—Johnson Sutherland, Bloomfield, was elected president of the Kentucky Millers Ass'n at its annual meeting here. Other officers named were John Nichols, Danville, v. p., and Chas. Long, Shelbyville, sec'y-treas.—F. J. P.

Louisville, Ky.—George Calhoun Collins, Jr., 54, pres. of the Cummins-Collins Distillery Co. and the Happy Hollow Distillery, died June 28, at a local hospital after suffering a stroke at his home "Arden" east of the city. Mr. Collins had been in poor health and suffering from a heart ailment for about two years.—A. W. W.

## MARYLAND

Baltimore, Md.—Southern States Co-operative will make improvements to its local fertilizer plant costing about \$150,000.—G. E. T.

## MICHIGAN

Durand, Mich.—The Durand Milling Co. is installing a grain pit.

Parma, Mich.—Kenneth Pulling, operator of the Parma Co-op. Elevator, recently installed a new moisture tester in the plant.

Elwell, Mich.—Don Gillette, formerly manager of the Chatfield Bean & Grain Co. at Twining, has accepted a position as field distributor with the Peoples Elevator.

Twining, Mich.—Don Gillette has resigned as manager of the local elevator of Chatfield Bean & Grain Co., a position he has held for 10 years, and has been succeeded by Owen Reid.

Bay Port, Mich.—The Wallace & Morley Co. is building a 40x120 ft. addition to its elevator, to be used as a warehouse and to house a feed manufacturing unit, Herman Henne, manager, stated.

Carson City, Mich.—Harvey J. Waldron has bought the Lyon Milling Co. from Ed Lyon, 78, who has been connected with the business for 60 years, and has taken possession. He will operate as Harvey's Milling Co.

## MINNESOTA

Morgan, Minn.—Christ Hansen recently resigned his position at the Evan (Minn.) Elevator and accepted one with the local Farmers Elevator.

Roseau, Minn.—H. C. Habstritt & Sons are building a 24x36 ft. concrete 2-story structure with basement to house new seed cleaning equipment.

St. James, Minn.—Richard Serkland will build a feed mill, to be constructed of concrete and steel, six stories high, estimated cost, \$40,000, on the site of the present location of the Grain Products Co.

Crookston, Minn.—Harry M. Lyddon, manager of the C. Roe Grain Co., has purchased the business from Mrs. Caroline Roe and changed the name to Lyddon Grain & Seed Co.

Lafayette, Minn.—The Lafayette Farmers Elevator Co. has sold all of its assets to Cargill, Inc., and will dissolve the company. The deal included the two elevators and equipment and the residence which is occupied by the manager. Cargill, Inc., will expand the facilities of the business and will continue the business as in the past.

Carlisle, Minn.—Julius Mibraten was rehired as manager of the C. & O. Elevator Co. at its recent annual meeting, and Andrew Bakken as assistant manager.

Magnolia, Minn.—D. E. Connelly, veteran grain buyer, retired as manager of the Farmers Co-op. Elevator & Lumber Co. on July 1. He had been manager of the business since its organization in 1915.

Hardwick, Minn.—The Farmers Elevator closed temporarily July 1 while it is being re-organized into a co-operative company and a new manager is hired. Geo. Peterson, who has been manager for 20 years, retired from the position July 1 because of ill health.

Ormsby, Minn.—Ormsby Farmers Grain Co. at its recent annual meeting discussed the plan for erection of a new feed and seed warehouse and also a seed cleaning plant. The company announced sales of grain for the year closed amounted to \$260,155.71; total sales of merchandise, \$171,166.28. Officers for the coming year were: Theo. A. Olson, re-elected pres.; H. J. Winkleman, elected v. p.; G. H. Danhoff, treas.; Severin Syverson, sec'y; three new directors named were H. R. Berdell, J. B. Olson, H. E. Meier. Myron S. Syverson is manager.

### MINNEAPOLIS LETTER

Warren Quim, of Madison, Minn., recently discharged from the Army, has accepted a position in the grain buying department of Cargill, Inc.

Wm. G. Kellogg, Minneapolis manager of the Bunge Elevator Corp. and head of the Kellogg Milling Co. of Minneapolis and St. Paul, was elected a member of the board of directors of the Chicago Great Western.

Ernest W. Dittes, 75, pioneer in the grain business, a former superintendent in the country division of Cargill, Inc., died June 28 at his daughter's home in St. Paul. Mr. Dittes formerly was connected with the Randall, Gee & Mitchell Co., and later was manager at Minneapolis for the W. C. Mitchell Co.

Chas. P. Walton, 72, pres. of Capital Flour Mills, Inc., died of a heart attack July 7 while riding to his office in a street car. Mr. Walton formerly was associated with Pillsbury Mills and Russell Miller Milling Co. here. He operated his own mill at Oakes, N. D., before moving here in 1914 to open his flour mill company operations.—P. J. P.

M. L. Hughes, who has been superintendent of the Peavey Elevators in the Grafton district, has accepted a position as general supervisor with the Minneapolis office of the company, taking over his new duties July 1.

The Minneapolis Grain Commission Merchants Ass'n has issued an analysis of the wheat maximum price schedule enabling country shippers to determine what they can pay at their station for the various grades of wheat at freight rates from 10 to 45 cents per 100 lbs., when either Minneapolis or Duluth is used as the terminal base point.

The Russell Miller Milling Co. mill was closed July 9 as a result of the grain weighers' strike, and Harry A. Bullis, pres. of General Mills, Inc., stated his company could not keep milling beyond three or four days from that date unless incoming grain shipments are available. Grain shipments destined for Minneapolis are being routed to other milling centers because of the strike.

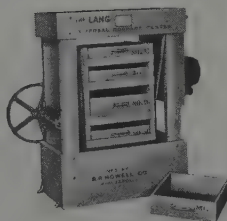
General Mills, Inc., has announced a proposed financing plan, which, if adopted, would involve a three-for-one splitup of outstanding shares of common stock and the issuance of a new convertible preferred stock, which would consist of 100,000 shares with a par value of \$100 per share or a total of \$10,000,000 par value. The proposal will be submitted by the board of directors to the stockholders at their annual meeting Aug. 21.—P. J. P.

The railroad and warehouse commission July 3 asked for federal intervention in the strike of state grain weighers which has tied up movement of grain into Minneapolis since July 1 and posed a problems for flour mills. The weighers struck July 1 in protest against increasing their work week from 40 to 44 hours under an act of the 1945 legislature which became effective on that date. Under state law all public grain warehouses must weigh grain in and out under supervision of a state grain weigher. Meanwhile hundreds of grain-filled cars are being diverted from the strike bound area where on July 5 1,000 cars of grain were standing in the local yards and 1,200 cars had previously been reconsigned. The first shut-down of mills because of the strike came July 5 when both the A and B mills of Capital Flour Mills Co., St. Paul, were shut down and Farmers Union Elevator in St. Paul was on a standby basis with all shipments halted.—P.J.P.

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MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA



## MISSOURI

Carthage, Mo.—The Morrow Milling Co. had an electrical breakdown at its plant recently.

Marshall, Mo.—The M. F. A. Central Co-op. elevator was damaged by fire on June 24.

Sikeston, Mo.—G. A. Blackwelder has purchased the Dixie feed store and has taken charge.—P. J. P.

Liberal, Mo.—The Lipscomb Grain & Seed Co. is constructing a 28x30 ft. yellow tile office and installing a 20-ton, 10x34 ft. deck scale.

Ladonia, Mo.—J. B. Faw, manager of the Missouri Farmers Ass'n Co-operative, has purchased the Grainger home and will move into it at once.—P.J.P.

Odessa, Mo.—H. D. Coe, manager of the Co-operative Ass'n No. 91, was injured June 4 when his truck was struck by a Burlington train at a main crossing near the railway station. He suffered a concussion of the brain and scalp and wrist injuries.—P.J.P.

St. Louis, Mo.—Louis W. Parks, 34, manager of the personnel of the Ralston Purina Co., died at the Firmin Desloge Hospital in this city, July 1, of dropsy.—P. J. P.

Columbia, Mo.—F. C. Old made application to the city council to operate a seed and feed store at 207 N. Eighth St. He is planning to move from another location in the city.—P. J. P.

St. Joseph, Mo.—George W. Helm, 90, at one time a member of the St. Joseph Grain Exchange and later connected with a grain commission firm, died June 22. He was a native of Philo, Ill., but had lived in St. Joseph 35 years.—P.J.P.

Mexico, Mo.—Excavation has been started on the new plant of the Missouri Farmers Ass'n Co-operative, which will replace the one destroyed by fire. The grain storage capacity will be about 275,000 bus and the soybean plant will be able to process 500,000 bus of soybeans annually. A drying unit will have a capacity for drying 500 bus of soybeans, corn or other grains per hour.—P.J.P.

Sikeston, Mo.—A flash strike at the plants of the Scott County Milling Co here and Dexter the last week in June was of short duration and ended when the War Labor Board at Kansas City ordered the men back to work. Approximately 145 men were affected. According to officials for the milling company the strike was in protest to a W.L.B. decision that gave the men a 2.5c increase in wages when they had asked for 15c and was not a strike against the company. The controversy started in October, 1944, when the old contract with the union expired. At that time the company offered the men an increase of 5c an hour. Employees of Mill "B" in Sikeston and at Oran did not participate in the strike.—P. J. P.

St. Louis, Mo.—Warrants were sworn out June 30, against two employees of the Ralston-Purina Mills. Thefts of loading-platform receipts by the accused men were set at about \$10,000. The men are alleged to have committed systematic thefts of cash receipts from sales of feed to truck drivers for retail produce companies. A driver for a Salem, Mo., produce company also was being held by the police in connection with the thefts. It is theorized that sacks of feed were sold to drivers for cash, at several times authorized prices, minus bills of lading, and were loaded on trucks with regularly sold merchandise, to be disposed of later. By prior arrangement cash payments were placed in a cuspidor, secreted near the loading platform, to be collected later by the accused men.—P.J.P.

## KANSAS CITY LETTER

The Murray Elevator, owned by the C.B. & Q.R.R. and operated by Norris Grain Co., is installing a Link Belt Car Dumper.

Felix Meyer, Houston, Tex., has applied for membership in the Kansas City Board of Trade on transfer from George N. Hodgson. The membership sold for \$5,000, including the transfer fee of \$500.

Kansas City, Kan.—The Kansas Flour Mills Co., has been awarded the W.F.A. "A", war-time production award. The "A" flag will be presented to the company in a formal ceremony, and "A" pins will be awarded to employees and officers.—P.J.P.

In conformity with the new O. P. A. ceiling regulations on grain sorghums, Kansas City Board of Trade directors June 26 rescinded the "freeze" ceiling of \$2.43 on local sorghums futures and adopted a resolution fixing the maximum at \$2.46 per cwt.

An increase in the minimum contract wage rate of 5c an hour has been granted by the Seventh Regional War Labor Board at 14 Greater Kansas City elevators. It affects about 300 employees and is retroactive to June 15, 1944, when the union contract was signed. The companies have filed notice of appeal.—P. J. P.

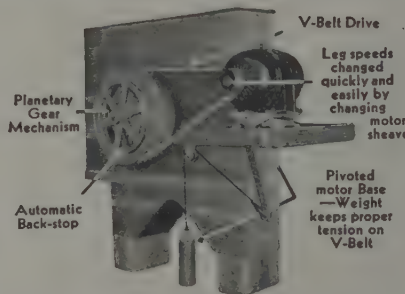
A change in the method of selling Commodity Credit Corporation corn shipped to Kansas City and sold through commission firms here was ordered July 5 by the Chicago office of the federal agency. It wired the local exchange as follows: "CCC corn shall be sold only to wet corn processors having less than a 20-day supply on hand and in transit and to others having less than a 10-day supply on hand and in transit. Processors and others are to furnish necessary certification when making purchases."

Effective July 1, the tariffs of the fifteen public elevators in the Kansas City terminal district established the same charge for transfers from car to car as for receiving and loading. The applicable section of these elevator schedules reads as follows: "For transfers from car to car, or for receiving and loading, including first 10 days' storage, or part thereof, 1c per bushel. For storing after the first 10 days, 1/30c per bushel for each day." The elevator schedule also contain the following paragraph: "All grain handled as direct transfer through this elevator is covered by fire, explosion, lightning and tornado insurance, for which a charge of 25c per car will be made."

## STRONG-SCOTT

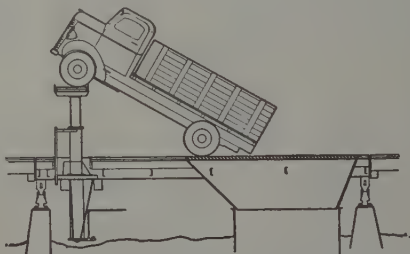
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and Feed Plant*

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Branch Office: Great Falls, Mont.

Minneapolis Minn.





The old-time Board of Trade building on Eighth St., a towered structure of red brick and red carved stone, regarded as a skip scraper of the booming eighties, has been purchased by Hyman M. Dreiseszun, an active figure in the garment industry, from the Grain Exchange Building Co. The grain exchange company netted \$10,000 from its two-year ownership of the building.—P.J.P.

## MONTANA

Richland, Mont.—M. E. Clark, formerly of Cody, Wyo., has taken over the managementship of the International elevator here.

Fairview, Mont.—The Farmers Union Grain & Supply Co. will spend about \$10,000 for feed processing equipment at its local plant, Clarence Tofte, Williston, general manager of the company, recently announced.

Plains, Mont.—The Wood's Feed & Fuel Mill has purchased the Plains Flour Mill from George Ames. Considerable improvements have been made at the Plains Mill during the past year with the installing of a new hammer mill and a steam rolled system.

## NEBRASKA

Gresham, Neb.—The Gresham Grain Co. has purchased the R. L. Thompson Elevator.—A. N. F.

Western, Neb.—George T. Witt sold his elevator to Ralph Davison of Seward, Neb.—A. N. F.

Oxford, Neb.—A new truck scale with 45x10 ft. deck has been installed at the Farmers Exchange elevator.

Abdal (Mount Clare p. o.), Neb.—Bernard Betten of Ruskin is new manager of the Farmers Elxtr. Co. elevator.

Wayne, Neb.—W. C. Swanson was granted a building permit for construction of a new office at the Wayne Elvtr. Co. elevator.

Aurora, Neb.—F. E. Hansen, manager of the Aurora Co-op Elxtr. Co., was guest speaker at a recent Rotary Club luncheon. He discussed grain grading and what constituted No. 1, 2, 3 and sample grade of wheat.

Blue Hill, Neb.—R. C. Marshall, formerly of Northbranch, Kan., is the new manager of the Farmers Union Co-op. Ass'n Elevator, succeeding Robert Renner who resigned to return to Colby, Kan., where he is in charge of an elevator.

Valentine, Neb.—Wm. Williams has purchased the former Deuker Feed & Fuel Co., taking over the commercial feeds, salt, etc., other than minerals and oil protein feeds which will be retained by Mr. Deuker. The fuel business is being discontinued.

David City, Neb.—John C. Tomcak, 26, an employee of Willard Berry of Weston, Neb., who was driving a grain truck loaded with feed, was killed July 2, when the truck and a motor train collided on Highway No. 92 crossing, three miles southwest of David City.—P. J. P.

Omaha, Neb.—Lt. James L. Welsh, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Welsh, who was a prisoner of the Germans until recently liberated by the Allies, arrived home Wednesday from Fort Leavenworth. Before entering the armed service, he was connected with the Butler-Welsh Grain Co.

Verdon, Neb.—The Nebraska compensation court has dismissed the case of Ella Carroll, wife of Emery Carroll, deceased, against the Continental Grain Co. of Verdon. The claim alleged that on Jan. 23, 1943 Mr. Carroll fell and injured his back while in the employ of the company and that the injury resulted in his death on Oct. 4, 1943. The court in dismissing the claim found that "the evidence does not substantiate the plaintiff's claim . . . but it was a result of a disease known as amyotrophic lateral sclerosis".

Murdock, Neb.—The Rev. Peter C. Krey, pastor of Trinity Lutheran Church, will build an alfalfa dehydrating plant on the Rock Island R. R. right of way which he will operate. The plant will have the capacity of a ton an hour, processing alfalfa into meal.

Lincoln, Neb.—Prices on the manufacture and mixing of feeds were discussed at a special meeting of the Nebraska Grain & Feed Dealers' Ass'n held at the Lincoln Hotel, June 29, particularly as they referred to the O.P.A. ceiling figures. Phil Runion, sec'y of the Ass'n, explained the regulations and warned the members they would have to file a report of their feed margins July 19. Thirty dealers attended.—P.J.P.

Norfolk, Neb.—Manufacturers of live stock and poultry feeds in northern Nebraska met on July 5 to hear an explanation of O. P. A.'s new ceiling regulations for mixed feeds. The meeting was arranged by Don Bridge of the Norfolk Cereal & Flour Mills in co-operation with the Nebraska Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n of which Phil Runion, Lincoln, is sec'y. Mr. Runion was present as were also Paul Dale, Omaha, representing the state office, and other O. P. A. officials. Regulations of O. P. A. M. P. R. 585 were explained.

York, Neb.—Theo. Counter, 35, local grain elevator operator, died in a Lincoln hospital June 25. Mr. Counter, who was a graduate of the University of Kansas, who had been engaged in farming and milling, in 1930 became associated with his father-in-law, H. G. Banta, owner of the York Milling Co. He was a leader in furthering the activities of the Nebraska Grain & Feed Dealers' Ass'n, serving as director and president of that organization, was a member of the Associated Industries of Nebraska, and was prominent in civic affairs.—P. J. P.

Chappell, Neb.—At the recent annual meeting of stockholders of the Farmers Elxtr. Co. the proposition of constructing an addition to the elevator was discussed and the matter was left to the discretion of the board of directors to contract for additional storage space when it was necessary. Due to the labor situation it will be impossible to make any such additions before harvest this year. A 5 per cent dividend, a grain patronage dividend amounting to 3.5c a bu., a bulk oil dividend of 10 per cent and a service station dividend of 7.5 per cent were declared. Total sales for the year amounted to \$2,297,840.24 and a net profit for the year was \$64,928.31.

Orchard, Neb.—Russell Burch has succeeded R. J. Hering as manager of the Farmers Union Co-op. Elevator. Mr. Hering resigned to open a shoe and harness repair shop.

Nebraska City, Neb.—The Southeastern Nebraska Grain Dealers Ass'n held its annual meeting at Brown's Park June 29. Geo. Smith is pres. of the Ass'n, Robt. Lare, v. pres., and Henry Stowe, sec'y.

## NEVADA

Fallon, Nev.—The Kent Co. Alfalfa Mill is rebuilding its plant recently partially destroyed by fire, and replacing machinery. Ira Hamlin Kent is acting as manager in the absence of Ira L. Kent who is ill. Damage to the dust collector section, three electric motors and the machine for blowing the finely ground alfalfa into the collectors was estimated at \$8,000, covered by insurance. The fire is believed to have started from a spark from machinery blown into the dust collector, igniting the dust. The roof was torn off by an explosion of the meal and air mixture before the flames burst forth. Quick work on the part of firemen saved the elevator part of the building and equipment.

## NEW YORK

Buffalo, N. Y.—The largest grain cargo, 501,000 bus., was unloaded from the hold of the Wm. G. Mather, June 16 at the Standard Elevator.

Buffalo, N. Y.—E. T. Budin, for many years connected with International Milling Co. in this area, has been appointed district manager for the Standard Milling Co. and will make his headquarters here. R. K. McKissick will work with Mr. Budin as representative in the Rochester, N. Y., territory.

New York, N. Y.—Low gross score at the golf tournament of the New York Produce Exchange Grain Ass'n and the Exchange Luncheon Club on June 21 was made by E. C. Halsted with a 79. A special prize for 18 holes with less than a 34 handicap was won by Ray F. Kiltathau with a gross of 80.

## NORTH DAKOTA

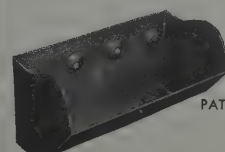
Spiritwood, N. D.—Orville Christianson, formerly manager of the Equity Elvtr. & Trading Co. of Kelso, N. D., recently purchased the three elevators of Dunwell Bros. here and one elevator at Johnson Spur, and has taken over the business.

### Let "NU-HY" BUCKETS increase the capacity of YOUR elevator legs!

"Nu-Hy's" give you more efficient pick-up—more efficient discharge—smoother operation—less damage to grain and reduced wear on your equipment.

Their scientific design, greater load carrying ability and unique spacing possibilities have corrected inefficiencies in thousands of elevator legs.

Let us make a study of your operations. Write for Capacity Analysis Form No. 76, which will enable us to show you what improvements can be effected.



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Grafton, N. D.—Carl Omdahl of Loma, N. D., has succeeded M. L. Hughes as superintendent of the Peavey Elevators in this district.

Michigan, N. D.—C. L. Thompson recently sold the Michigan Grain Co. to the Kellogg Commission Co., Minneapolis, Minn. J. E. Gibron of Benson, Minn., has taken charge of the business. The new owners plan extensive improvement to the house and will install a feed mixing unit along with additional facilities in the feed grinding annex.

Williston, N. D.—A \$70,000 improvement and expansion program at Williston was authorized by the board of directors of the Farmers Union Grain & Supply Co. at a meeting in Minot, Clarence Tofte, Williston, general manager of the co-operative firm, said work will be started as soon as it is possible to obtain materials and labor. The program calls for a \$50,000 addition to the company's seed handling plant, with a four-story building 35 x 35 ft. to be erected, plus a warehouse measuring 35 x 160 ft. A \$20,000 office and storage building, 26 x 112 ft.

Steele, N. D.—Mike Adamski, manager of the Occident Elevator for the past four years, has entered the armed forces.

Edinburg, N. D.—Nels O. Strommen, 75, employed as a grain dealer here for over 25 years, died in a Fargo hospital recently.

Spiritwood, N. D.—The Spiritwood Grain Co. was incorporated as a general marketing, storing and processing grain business. Capital stock, \$75,000; 750 shares of v.p. \$100 each. Directors are Orville Christianson and Vernon S. Christianson of Kelso and T. Melvin Peterson of Valley City.

## OHIO

London, O.—Ben Wood, local grain dealer, recently underwent a minor operation in Mt. Carmel hospital.

New Bremen, O.—Julius Gilber, 83, for 25 years president of the Kuenzel Mills Co., millers of flour, died here June 25. He held the office until his death—P. J. P.

Eldorado, O.—The McClure Elevator was damaged by high winds recently.

Pittsburg, O.—The Chalmers Stoltz Elevator recently installed a new truck scale. The scale and office building has been enlarged to accommodate the new equipment.

Ada, O.—The Ada Farmers Exchange has built an addition to its elevator to facilitate grain handling. The new annex will provide storage space for a carload of grain. Grinding capacity also has been doubled.

Circleville, O.—John Carlisle Mullins, 63, died unexpectedly June 30 following a heart attack. Mr. Mullins, official grain inspector for this area, had returned a few hours before from St. Louis, where he had passed his vacation. Funeral and burial were at St. Louis.—R. P. R.

Columbus, O.—When the floor of two freight cars loaded with wheat collapsed in a railroad yard June 27, spectators interpreted it as free license to carry away all the grain they could. One man loaded his truck with 40 bus. and was about to drive from the scene when police stopped him. Others who had pilfered grain were tracked down by the officers and made to return their loot.

Reading, O.—R. D. Wiseman, manager of Co-operative Mills, Inc., of this city has announced that the company has been authorized to proceed with the expansion of its plant and facilities here. Plans for this work were given out by the firm recently and will consist principally of modern storage buildings and handling equipment. It will mean an outlay of more than \$700,000. Co-operative Mills, Inc., has its headquarters at Columbus, O.—P. J. P.

Hilliard, O.—The Russell Grain Co. has opened a new store in which it will handle everything in electrical supplies and equipment for the home and farm. Mr. Russell stated he will have several former employees returning from the war in the not too distant future and in opening the new store will be in a position to re-employ them. His son, Cpl. Nelson Russell, in service and at present working with radar equipment in Okinawa, will doubtless be installed as manager of the new business upon his return home.

## OKLAHOMA

Burlington, Okla.—The new Farmers Co-op. Elevator has started receiving wheat.

Tyrone, Okla.—The Compton Grain Co. is remodeling its west elevator and installing new labor saving machinery.

Lindsay, Okla.—The E. L. Martin Alfalfa Mill has opened for business. A. C. Martin, son of the owner, is manager.

Cherokee, Okla.—The Farmers Co-op. Elevator, of 225,000 bus. capacity, has been completed and is in operation. L. L. Baltz, manager, announced.

Buffalo, Okla.—The Farmers Co-op.'s new elevator has been completed and the 200,000-bu. house is ready for operation. The steel and concrete structure is 145 ft. high. A. R. Shelton is manager.

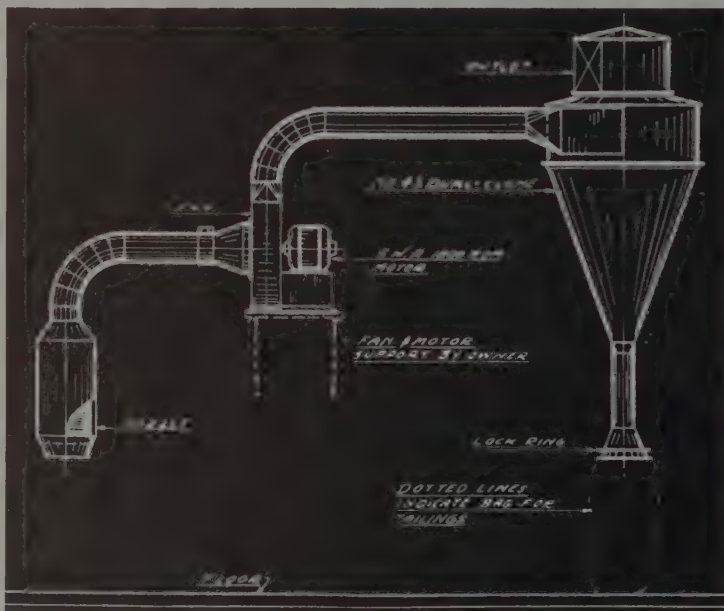
El Reno, Okla.—John H. Nottingham has been discharged from the Navy and has resumed his work at El Reno Mill & Elevator Co. A chief motor machinists mate, he served on a receiving ship at Palmyra Island, Iwo Jima, Okinawa and other Pacific spots.

## PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Ruff, Wash.—The Odessa Trading Co. has purchased the C. H. Dormaier concrete garage and will convert it to grain storage.

Astoria, Ore.—The Maki Feed Co. is building a 100 x 120 ft. concrete building, one story in height, with full basement, for his feed and machinery business.

Waterville, Wash.—The Waterville Union Grain Co. sustained a small loss when sparks from a locomotive falling on a shingle roof resulted in a fire on June 24.



## CLEAN Bags at LOW COST — with this DAY UNIT

The low resistance of the DAY DUAL-CLONE Dust Collector—combined with a DAY-designed suction head—makes it possible to operate the complete, well balanced, single head unit, shown here, with a 5 H.P. motor, making a big SAVING in power consumption.

*Tubular Cloth DUST FILTER Unit*, of fine canvas, can be furnished, when required, to capture very fine dusts not precipitated in cyclone type collectors. This DUAL-CLONE combination provides complete separation of fine dust. Does not have to be vented to outside; it recovers heat otherwise wasted by outside venting. Write for full information on DAY Money-saving service.

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613 McIntyre Block, Winnipeg





Gresham, Ore.—E. S. Smith, owner and builder of Smith's Lockers is constructing a 30x70 ft. building, one story tile and concrete, to house a feed and seed store.

Creston, Wash.—The United Grain Growers, Inc., are building a 183,500-bu. concrete bulk grain storage elevator, to be completed in time to handle the 1945 crop. Henry George & Sons have the contract.

Lakeview, Ore.—The Lake County Co-op. recently organized has purchased the Weekly Bros. business, dealers in grain, feeds, seeds and farm supplies, and has taken over its operation. Homer M. Smith has been retained as manager.

Ritzville, Wash.—Fire razed three grain warehouses and grain elevator at Keystone Siding, July 1, causing a loss estimated at \$25,000. The elevators and two of the warehouses were owned by the Peyton estate of Spokane and other interests and a third warehouse was the property of the Sprague Grain Growers.—F. K. H.

Portland, Ore.—North Pacific Millers Ass'n elected John Locke of Fisher Flour Mills, Seattle, president at its annual meeting. W. H. Younger, Terminal Flour Mills, Portland, was chosen vice-pres. and R. D. Lytle, Portland, sec'y. The meeting was a joint session of the North Pacific Millers Ass'n and National Millers' Federation. Carl McKenzie, national president, and Hebert Steen, vice pres, both of Chicago, were in attendance.—F. K. H.

Elgin, Ore.—Storage and handling facilities at the Elgin Flouring Mill are being enlarged and improved. A 34 x 55 ft. addition has been constructed at the south end of the main storage warehouse and will be ready to receive sacked grain this year. Three elevator bins are being built in the mill building proper, with 15,000 bus. capacity, in addition to 15 bins already in operation with a storage capacity of 75,000 bus. The handling capacity used for elevating grain has been doubled.

## PENNSYLVANIA

Mercer, Pa.—The Mercer Milling Co. plant was damaged by fire June 23.

## SOUTH DAKOTA

Beresford, S. D.—J. J. Mullaney Co. has sold its North Elevator to the Fruen Elvtr. Co. of Beresford.—A. N. F.

Brookings, S. D.—Elmer H. Sexauer, head of Geo. P. Sexauer & Son, has been elected a vice-pres. of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce.

Yale, S. D.—H. P. Gelling of Travelers, Minn., is new manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. elevator, taking over his new duties July 1.

Parkston, S. D.—Capt. Roger Winn, veteran of the Pacific war theater, has returned to Parkston and is now associated with his father, Ed. Winn, in the Winn Grain Co.

Watertown, S. D.—Fire gutted the main building of the Peter Fox Sons produce warehouse here early June 28, destroyed large quantities of live poultry and egg products.

Spain, S. D.—John Haywood, formerly with the Olsin Grain Co. at Britton, S. D., for many years, is new manager of the Marshall Grain Co. elevator, taking over his new duties July 1.

Hayti, S. D.—Net profit for the past year for the Farmers Elvtr. Ass'n was reported at \$9,280.32 and patronage dividends amounting to \$4,921.79 were distributed. C. A. Riples is manager.

Madison, S. D.—Expansion and modernization of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s plant and facilities as soon as conditions will permit was discussed in detail at the recent annual meeting of stockholders.

Watertown, S. D.—Net profits of \$18,989.54 for the year ending May 31, 1945, were reported at a meeting of the stockholders of the Watertown Co-operative Co. George Hurd is the manager of the elevator.

Draper, S. D.—Myron Pierce, formerly of Phillips, has taken charge of the Farmers Elevator, which he is operating as the Farmers Grain Co. R. E. Rollins, who has operated the elevator for the past 25 years, will take a well earned vacation.

Plankinton, S. D.—Carl H. Furchner recently sold his elevator and warehouse to Lloyd Thomas of Carr, Colo., and Glenn Thomas of Artesian, S. D., who will operate as the Plankinton Grain Co. Up-to-date feed grinding and mixing equipment will be installed.

## SOUTH EAST

Statesville, N. C.—The Cleaver-Brooks Co.'s feed dehydrating plant went into operation recently, drying and processing red and sweet clover.

Richmond, Va.—Estimated earnings of \$1,525,000 of Southern States Co-operative for the year ending June 30, '45, has been disposed of, W. G. Wysor, general manager, announced. Of the total amount \$260,000 was allocated for the payments of dividends on outstanding capital stock by members of the co-operative; \$50,000 to be added to reserves for self-insurance, and the remainder returned to patrons in the form of patronage refunds based upon the amount of business done thru the co-operative by each patron.—G. E. T.

Richmond, Va.—Henry E. Hutcheson, extension agent of Henrico County, has come forward with a suggestion that a 2,000-bu. elevator be constructed in Richmond as a means of overcoming the drawbacks in marketing wheat and consequent losses sustained by growers, especially with high moisture content. Hutcheson explained that the recent low price for wheat in Richmond has been due to excess moisture caused by rains at the harvest season and uneven maturity, plus the fact that Richmond does not have the elevator facilities to handle wheat at the peak of the marketing season, adding, many buyers wait until the market is glutted, then buy at a low price. L. M. Walker, Jr., state commissioner of agriculture, recently made the statement that some wet or otherwise off-quality wheat sold in Richmond at \$1.25 a bushel. In discussing the proposed new public elevator, County Agent Hutcheson said wheat could be handled quickly and there would be no congestion on the market, which has caused many growers to sell elsewhere cheaper.—P. J. P.

## TENNESSEE

Nashville, Tenn.—Southern States Co-operative will construct a fertilizer plant here as soon as restrictions on construction have been lifted. It will be the fourth fertilizer plant operated by the co-operative.—G. E. T.

Memphis, Tenn.—The E. O. Korsmo Const. Co. has been awarded contracts by the Quaker Oats Co. to construct elevators at Clarksdale, Greenville and Drew, all in Mississippi, it has been announced here by A. C. Peterson, manager of the Memphis Quaker Oats mills.—P. J. P.

## TEXAS

Austin, Tex.—Southern Mills received about 150,000 bus. rough rice during June, it has just been announced here by the War Food Administration. This brought the season's total to 12,900,000 barrels, as compared to 11,773,000 barrels for the same ten months last year.—P. J. P.

Corpus Christi, Tex.—Lyke Bros. of Houston, Tex., agents for the War Shipping Administration, have reopened their office in Corpus Christi and will begin the exportation of flour to British occupied areas in Europe from the port of Corpus Christi about July 15. An acting manager will be appointed soon and it will be the first time in two years that the company has had a permanent representative stationed here.—P. J. P.

Banquete, Tex.—The Banquete Grain & Elvtr. Co-operative began operations July 1. It has been loading three or four cars of grain a day, all tho all of the equipment is not yet in place. Forty-three farmers in the Banquete community, headed by W. F. London, make up the membership and 6,000 acres of grain have been pledged to the company. In addition to \$30,000 subscribed by the members the co-op borrowed \$30,000 from the Federal Co-op Bank of Houston. It will enable the concern to set up one of the most completely equipped grain handling plants in South Texas. Drying equipment has been received and will be installed at once. W. M. Martin is the manager.—P. J. P.

## WISCONSIN

Gleason, Wis.—An addition will be built to the feed mill of the Consumers Co-op. Exchange.

Algoma, Wis.—The Stoller Feed Mill is installing a Big Chief Corn Cutter obtained thru Modern Elvtr. Supply Co.

Zenda, Wis.—The Burlington Feed Co. recently installed a 1.5-ton Sidney Feed Mixer bought thru Modern Elvtr. Co.

Janesville, Wis.—Janesville Mills, Inc., has been incorporated, 1,000 shares, n.p.v., to buy, sell, and process soya beans and soya bean products; A. Roger Hook, J. M. Beck, H. M. Nowland.

Green Bay, Wis.—Gerald Swendsen has been appointed sales representative for the Stratton Grain Co. in eastern Wisconsin. His headquarters will be in Green Bay and he will handle the company's line of grain, feed and specialty products. He recently was with the Northwest Feed Co., Colby, Wis., and before that with Cargill, Inc., at Chicago and Green Bay.

Milwaukee, Wis.—What might have resulted in a disastrous fire and the loss of thousands of bushels of wheat that filled most of the floors of an elevator at 1434 North Commerce street, was averted June 22 by a pedestrian who noticed a flare on the top of the building. He ran to the fireboat, Torrent, moored nearby, and its members summoned land fighting fire apparatus. The fire, caused by an overheated pulley, was in the cupola and was extinguished with slight loss.—P. J. P.

RYE millers are having difficulty in securing adequate supplies of good quality rye to cover their requirements. The present shortage will continue until the new crop rye is marketed, which may be later than usual due to the car shortage.—Blodgett's Rye Review.

## Leaking in Transit

Grain dealers can help shippers in the collection of claims for loss by reporting to Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated for free publication car initials, No., place, date and condition of car seen leaking grain in transit.

Recently we have received reports of the following leaking cars:

B. & H. 23341 went east thru Bigelow, Kan., July 5 leaking wheat at door post.—Bigelow Grain & Feed Co.

D. & W. 46181 going thru Antelope, Mont., June 12, was leaking wheat on side.—Hoven Grain Co., Alf Hoven.

C. B. & Q. 119041 went east thru Stronghurst, Ill., at 9:55 a.m., May 4, leaking wheat badly.—Stronghurst Grain & Mdse. Co., Glenn D. Marshall, mgr.

Southern 158869 passed thru Sheldon, Ill., at 8:30 June 20, leaking yellow corn thru bottom of car just in front of truck wheels.—J. D. Worsham, mgr. Sheldon Farmers Co-operative Elevator.



# Field Seeds

VALLEY CITY, N. D.—The quarters of the H. P. Holm Seed Co. are being remodeled.

FULLERTON, NEB.—Ted Chlopek and Willis Pelter have opened a seed and feed store.

COON RAPIDS, IA.—Garst & Thomas are erecting a brick and tile building 100x150 ft., to store 125,000 bus. of shelled corn.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.—The legislature has passed the bill, H. B. 680, by Caton-Ora Smith including hybrid corn in agricultural seeds law.

GRINNELL, IA.—The foundation and cement floor have been completed for the new drying plant of the Ahrens Hybrid Seed Corn Co.

PERRY, IA.—The Farmers Hybrid Seed Corn Co. has let contract for a seed corn processing plant costing \$65,000 to the Kucharo Construction Co.

BROOKINGS, S. D.—Wagenaar, who handles De Kalb hybrid corn, has been granted a permit to build a seed warehouse 42x22 ft., of concrete blocks.

WILLIAMS, MINN.—County Agent Radway has succeeded Robert Davis as manager of the Northern Farmers Co-operative Exchange, which does a seed business.

THE PIONEER Hi-Bred Corn Co. did a \$4,000,000 business in 1944, with net earnings after taxes, of \$250,000, of which it is estimated \$40,000 went to Henry A. Wallace.

CHAMPAIGN, ILL.—The state extension service has established a soybean seed exchange here to assist farmers, flooded out by the recent heavy rains, to obtain additional seed.—P. J. P.

CLARKEBURG, W. VA.—Improvement to the seed cleaning facilities and additional storage space for Southern States Co-operative have been authorized, to cost about \$135,000.—G. E. T.

BILLINGS, MONT.—Between six and seven carloads of beet seeds were destroyed in a warehouse of the Great Western Sugar Co. here July 4 before the blaze could be brought under control.—P. J. P.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA.—The business of the Snelson Seed Co. has been sold to the manager, H. R. Bingham, who will continue it as the Bingham Seed Co., doing a wholesale business in grass and field seeds.

LINCOLN, NEB.—Alleging that his purchase of seed had been completed before the disclaimer was signed, Wm. J. Kennedy has asked the Supreme Court for a rehearing of his suit against the Cornhusker Hybrid Co.

ATKINSON, NEB.—Earl Coxbill and Bernard Blackmore, who operate a repair shop, have developed a blue grass stripper with cylinder 24 inches in diameter and 10 ft. long, giving a capacity nearly double that of those now in use.

## Officers Elected for A.S.T.A.

The election by mail resulted in the naming of the following officers of the American Seed Trade Ass'n: Harry Candy, Peter Henderson & Co., New York, was named pres. Lloyd M. Brown, the Albert Dickinson Co., Chicago, was elected first vice pres. Stanley Folsom, Twin City Seed Co., Minneapolis, was named second vice pres. C. E. Kendel, Cleveland, Ohio, was elected treas.

Elected to the membership committee are: Stuart Simpson, Monticello, Fla.; Earl Sieveking, Bloomington, Ill.; Geo. Hayes, Jr., Louisville, Ky.; Morris Abbott, Milford, Conn.; and Terris Manley, Phoenix, Ariz.

Twenty-four new members were admitted to membership.

CHARLESTON, ILL.—Theil Post is building a seed cleaning plant to begin operation about Sept. 1. Clover seed will be the main product, but other seeds will be handled.

BELLEFONTAINE, O.—John K. Kinnan, who operates the grain elevator, has bought the seed, feed and wool business of the farm service division of General Mills, Inc., which on June 1 had abandoned the operation due to lack of qualified personnel.

LOUISVILLE, KY.—Southern States Co-operative will build a seed processing plant and additional warehouse facilities here, W. G. Wysor, general manager, recently announced. The project will be completed at a cost of approximately \$85,000.—G. E. T.

ARTHUR, ILL.—Sunshine Stores, Inc., a subsidiary of Allied Mills, has purchased of C. C. Turner the Turner Seed & Supply, retaining Carter Odum as local manager. Mr. Turner will remove to Mattoon, where a few months ago he purchased the Big Four Elevator.

LINCOLN, NEB.—Governor Griswold recently autographed the first 150-lb. bag of pure Cheyenne wheat seed forming part of the 50,000 bus. of seed wheat purchased by the WFA for shipment by the UNRRA to Czechoslovakia. The first carload was loaded by the Farmers Union Co-operative Grain Co. at Venango, Neb.

MOSCOW, IDA.—Fire swept the Washburn-Wilson Seed Co. here July 7th, razing one of the buildings. Herman N. Wilson, Jr., estimated the loss at upwards \$200,000, fully covered by insurance. The barley pearlings unit machine apparently plugged up and friction from a belt ignited combustible dust. All milling equipment in the building was destroyed along with a small amount of grain. Herman Wilson, Sr., owns and operates the seed company which is the largest dry seed processing unit in the world. It was founded in 1919. The unit will be replaced as soon as possible.—F. K. H.

## Hybrid Corn in Arkansas

By PAUL H. MILLER, chief inspector, state plant board

From 60,000 to 70,000 bus. of hybrid seed corn were sold in Arkansas in 1945, according to estimates based upon the issuance of permit tags by the Plant Board. This is enough to plant approximately one-fourth of Arkansas' entire corn acreage, and is considerably more hybrid seed than was sold last year.

Most of the hybrid corn seed comes in from breeders in Iowa, Missouri and Illinois, but an increasing amount is being produced in Arkansas. Two Arkansas growers, with a total of 250 acres have applied to the Plant Board for certification this year. Production of hybrid corn seed is a highly specialized operation which few farmers are prepared to undertake.

The educational committee of the Southern Seedsman's Assn. of which Lane Wilson, Shreveport, La., is chairman, is promoting the preparation of a manual on seed cleaning. The proposed manual, says Mr. Wilson, will be a compilation of information secured from manufacturers of cleaning machinery and will include data on seed cleaning from the agricultural colleges.

Far too little is known by many seedsmen about the mechanics of cleaning seeds, one reason being that there is no readily available source of this information. The manual should be of great assistance to seedsmen in the processing of seed to meet the needs of farmers and the requirements of the seed laws. Something of this sort has long been needed.

## Seedsmen Meet at Boise, Idaho

H. L. Hammond, sec'y of the Idaho-Eastern Oregon Seedsmen's Ass'n, reports that the summer meeting of the Ass'n was held in Boise, Idaho, on June 1. Pres. Arthur Steele presided. He welcomed the visitors to the city and told of the work of the organization.

The election of officers resulted in the selection of Don Baldridge of the Crookham Co., Caldwell, Idaho, as president; Luther Bice as vice-pres., and Howard Hammond re-elected sec'y-treas.

Mr. Olson of the Filer Seed Co., discussed problems concerning seed analysis and resolution was passed that the association work toward establishing seed laboratories in Boise.

Mr. Jarvis of the agricultural department of the Union-Pacific Railroad, gave a talk in which he stressed increased production of grasses and clovers in the Long valley area.

Firms admitted to membership included 1 Thompson & Son, Nyssa; Dependable Mer. Co., Payette; Johnson Seed Co., Blackfoot and Nezperce Kamiah Grain Co.

The recreation program of the meeting was held at the Plantation golf course. Later a barbecue was served.

## Seed Movement in June

Receipts and shipments of seed at the various markets during June, compared with June, 1944, in bushels, except where otherwise indicated, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1945	1944	1945	1944
Chicago	25,000	2,000	18,000	
Duluth-Sup'r	77,525	207,060	222,055	905,420
Milwaukee	54,000			
Minneapolis	432,000	990,000	112,500	151,500
Portland	57,928	74,552	40,740	
Superior	5,365	164,735	38,376	370,900

SORGHUMS			
Fort Worth	1,533,400	61,600	543,200 130,200
Indianapolis	105,600	3,200	97,600 8,000
Kansas City	2,450,000	64,750	2,488,500 385,000
Omaha	12,800		3,200
Philadelphia	371,784		611,266
Portland	1,440	5,199	
St. Joseph	441,440	12,460	247,420 1,780
St. Louis	1,618,900	246,400	1,064,000 382,200
Superior		71	
Wichita	105,250	3,200	89,250 43,200

CLOVER			
Chicago, lbs.	40,000		
Milwaukee, lbs.		125	8,262

TIMOTHY			
Chicago, lbs.	88,000	47,000	142,000
Milwaukee, lbs.	401,390	292,705	

CANE SEED			
Ft. Worth		1,000	
Kansas City	7,000		600

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## Seed Treatment of Flaxseed

In tests conducted by the Montana Agricultural Experiment Station at Bozeman from 1940 to 1944, yields of flaxseed have not been significantly increased over the non-treated seeds by any of the several seed treatments used, even tho seedling stands were increased during some years. Seed treatment with New Improved Ceresan at the rate of one-half ounce per bushel of seed may be desirable in some years as a protection against seedling diseases. This would be particularly true when the weather is unfavorable for normal germination of the seed and growth of flax seedlings.

## Weed List for Southern States

A uniform weed list and labeling requirements for 10 of the Southern States was considered at a meeting June 11 and 12 at New Orleans, La., attended by enforcement officials of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Oklahoma and Louisiana, three members of the Southern Seedsmen's Ass'n, and Dr. L. N. Allen of the United States government.

Agreement was arrived at on the following list, and when ratified one standard analysis and tag will meet the requirements of the entire region:

No bindweed or nutgrass permitted. Of wild onion and garlic 27 seeds per pound; of Johnson grass 100 seeds per pound; of No. 1 grade dodder 200, of excess label dodder 400; and 500 seeds per pound of the following weeds: Bermuda Grass, Sheep Sorrel (*Rumex acetosella*), Curley Dock (*Rumex crispus*), Broadleaf Dock (*Rumex obtusifolium*), White Horse Nettle (*Solanum elaeagnifolium*), Horse Nettle (*solanum carolinense*), Cheat or Chess (*bromus secalinus*), Darnell (*Lolium temulentum*), Corncockle (*Agrostemma githago*), Buckhorn (*Plantago lanceolata*), Bracted Plantain (*Plantago aristata*), Texas Blueweed (*Helianthus ciliaris*), Red Rice (*Oryza sativa*).

## Must Report Seed Transactions

In an effort to stop over-ceiling sales of thresher or rough cleaned legume or grass seeds at the farmer-producer level, the Office of Price Administration, effective July 7 requires dealers to file accurate report of all bids and purchases with the Seeds and Rice Section, Office of Price Administration, Washington, D. C.

Forms for reporting the required information are available at local war price and rationing boards and at OPA district and regional offices. These forms are to be made out in duplicate and one copy is to be retained by the sender, OPA said.

The dealer's report must include:

Date of bid or purchase.

Name and address of seller or person to whom bid or offer was made.

Name and address of bidder or buyer.

Type of transaction on which report is made, whether bid or purchase.

Identification of lot of seed, giving lot number, kind of weed and gross quantity of seed.

Base price of seed.

Percentage of dockage determined from representative sample.

Net price per hundred pounds of seed.

Any additional considerations, such as sacks and transportation charges or any other charge.

Dealers must keep for at least one year a representative sample of each lot of seed on which a bid or offer of purchase is made. Dealers are already required of keep on file a sample of the seed actually purchased.

Dealers have underestimated the amount of dockage (foreign matter such as weed seeds, other crop seeds, sticks, stones, and dirt) contained in a lot of seed. This practice resulted in over-ceiling prices at the farmer-producer level, OPA explained.

The estimated dockage filed in the dealer's report may be checked against reports sent in by other bidders or buyers and also against the representative sample of the lot of seed

on which the bid or offer was made. These legume and grass seeds are urgently needed to produce forage crops both at home and abroad. Increased government requirements and lend-lease have sharply reduced our available supplies. Last year's harvest of seed was considerably reduced by adverse growing conditions, OPA said.

## Thicker Plantings Yield More Corn

By L. L. HUBER, Pennsylvania Agr. Exp. Station

A test in Pike County in 1943, including eight strains of corn, showed a yield of 91 bus. of shelled corn from 10,000 plants as compared with 115 bus. from 15,000 plants per acre. This rate is roughly the equivalent of two and three plants per hill, or a plant every 18 and 12 inches in the row respectively, with 36 inches between rows.

A 10-entry test in Carbon County, planted at the same rate, yielded 88 and 98 bus. per acre. The same test planted in another location in Carbon County at the rates of 9600 and 14,000 plants per acre yielded 73 and 76 bus. per acre.

On soils of the higher levels of fertility there have been marked differences in yield. Three rates of planting tests in Lancaster County in 1943 and 1944 using only one strain in each test showed similar differences. One test in 1943, grown under severe drought conditions, produced yields of 49, 57, and 60 bus. of shelled corn per acre with two, three, and four plants per hill, 40-by-40-inch spacing, or 7500, 12,000 and 15,000 plants per acre. With adequate rainfall the yields in this test should have approximated 90 bus. per acre. The average yields of two tests in 1944 were 76, 87, and 89 bus. per acre with two, three, and four plants per hill, with 42-by-42-inch spacing or approximately 7000, 10,000 and 14,000 plants per acre. The average weight of ears on these two tests for the 76, 87, and 89-bus. yields was .76, .61, and .44 pounds each.

These results are in line with those obtained by other experiment stations. For example, a 21-year average of yields obtained in Ohio at planting rates of one, two, three, four and five stalks per hill with 42-by-42-inch spacing showed yields of 40, 51, 63, 67, and 66 bus. of shelled corn per acre. The Ohio data indicated a significant reduction in yield when the number of plants per hill was reduced from 10,000 or 11,000 plants per acre to 7,000.

It is obvious that in a state with the tremendous variations in soil productivity as in Pennsylvania, different rates of planting are advisable. The specific rate which will result in highest yields depends upon the local conditions under which corn is grown. It is equally obvious that the 15 to 20 per cent increase in yields obtained by planting corn hybrids instead of open pollinated varieties may be and probably often is cancelled by stands poorly adapted to soil productivity levels. It is apparent also that large ears resulting from too thin stands are not usually associated with the highest yields per acre. An ear weighing about one-half pound seems to indicate the most efficient use of land. The producer of corn hybrids, therefore, will constantly strive to find the optimum planting rate for his own farm. Just as the use of an adapted corn hybrid is a step in the direction of more efficient corn production, a rate of planting adapted to the soil productivity level of a farm is a step in the same direction.

MONEY in circulation increased \$101,000,000 during the week ending May 30 to a record high of \$26,500,000,000.

## Regent Wheat for Northern Michigan

Regent wheat came to the Upper Peninsula of Michigan early in 1940 as a trial seed packet in a shipment of vegetable seed from a commercial concern in Winnipeg to the Upper Peninsula Experiment Station at Chatham. It was planted in the co-operative uniform rust nursery by Evert Vander Meulen, research assistant in farm crops. That summer when Dr. M. N. Levine, Pathologist, Bureau of Plant Industry, took notes on the rust nursery he declared that Regent was the first wheat variety—spring or fall—that had ever shown definite leaf rust and stem rust resistance at the Chatham Station. The following year Regent was added to the uniform rust nurseries for all co-operators.

In 1941, Vander Meulen compared Regent with Progress and Thatcher for yield, and rust resistance. Yields were as follows: Regent 32.4, Progress 21.9 and Thatcher 19.8 bus. per acre. Rust coefficients showed Regent to be highly resistant to both stem and leaf rust. Progress to be moderately to highly susceptible to both stem and leaf rust, and Thatcher to be highly resistant to stem rust but highly susceptible to leaf rust.

Feeding tables show total digestible nutrients of wheat to be 83.6 while those of barley are 78.7, further revealing an advantage in wheat. Upper Peninsula dairymen have been purchasing wheat in carlots for feed the past two years. They know its value, have found means of grinding it, and have learned how to mix it with protein concentrate to balance the grain with the roughage. No lost time is anticipated in getting wheat fed as soon as it is produced.

In the spring of 1944, the Chatham Station sold limited amounts of Regent seed to about 20 growers. Seventeen returned questionnaires in the fall, stating yields varying from 14.5 to 47.0 bus. per acre. Nine of these men indicated yields of 30 bus. per acre or higher. They reported seeding the crop before May 10, which would be considered an early seeding at least comparable to oats and earlier than barley. With one exception, they reported applications of either manure or commercial fertilizer, or both, or growing the crop on land where potatoes were grown the previous year. Rates of seeding varied from 1.5 to 2.5 bus. per acre altho the majority was seeded at the rate of 2 bus. per acre.—Quarterly Bulletin Michigan Agr. Exp. Station.

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## Change in Grass Seed Ceiling

Effective July 10 the OPA in amendment 7 to MPR 471 provides additional discounts for noxious-weed-seed content; specific provisions for quality cleaned seed mixture markups, and a new sweet clover discount for some quality cleaned and processed seed mixtures.

The cost of removing large amounts of noxious weed seeds is considerably more than the present maximum discounts, OPA said. To maintain distribution of good quality legume and grass seeds, free from objectionable noxious weed seeds, the amendment increases the discounts for seeds containing more than 150 weed seeds per pound of seed.

For alfalfa, red clover and alsike clover seeds with 501 to 1,000 noxious weed seeds per pound of seed, the new discount is \$3 per 100 pounds of seed; for sweetclover seed it is \$1.50, and for timothy seed it is \$1. For each additional 500 weed seeds above 1,000 (or fractional amounts) per pound of seed, extra discounts are provided as follows: for alfalfa, red clover and alsike clover, 50 cents per 100 pounds of seed; sweetclover, 25 cents, and timothy, 20 cents.

The country dealers' mark-up is the maximum amount that may be added to base ceiling prices for quality cleaned mixtures of seed.

Since mark-ups for quality cleaned seed mixtures were not specifically stated before, some country dealers have been adding the mark-up established for commercial processors, O.P.A. said.

The country dealers' mark-up is less than that for commercial processors. This is because country dealers do not have the special equipment needed for high grade seed cleaning and processing, and because commercial processors have been customarily receiving a higher price for seeds than have country dealers.

**SWEETCLOVER DISCOUNT**—A discount of \$5 per 100 pounds of seed is provided for quality cleaned and processed seed mixtures of alfalfa and sweetclover or red clover and sweetclover or alsike clover and sweetclover.

This discount was necessary to halt intentional mixing of sweetclover with higher priced alfalfa, red clover, and alsike clover seeds.

## Imports of Seeds

Imports of seed into the United States during the period July 1, 1944, to May 1, 1945, have been as follows, in pounds, with the like period preceding in parentheses: Alfalfa, 9,627,200 (2,698,700); barley, 1,635,100 (1,796,

200); smooth brome, 5,127,300 (5,388,600); corn, 3,347,500 (1,868,300); flax 2,168,200 (2,157,700); sudan, 44,700 (700,700) clover mixture, 604,100 (128,400); oats, 30,708,000 (31,451,300); rye, 186,000 (180,800); sweet clover, 8,868,300 (4,425,800); wheat, 3,617,800 (1,051,600).—W.F.A.

## Midland, the New Grain Sorghum

Modern grain sorghum varieties are coming to have more and more of what may properly be called mechanical qualifications that fit them into the economy of the farm. That is, according to the Department of Agriculture's Research Administration, they have qualities that make it possible to harvest them with less difficulty and over a longer period and they are less subject to waste because of the accidents of maturity such as broken "necks."

Farmers of the Kansas area are now extending their welcome to the newest grain sorghum variety, a dwarf one called Midland and released for preliminary commercial increase only last year (1944). Then it was grown on about 25,000 acres and farmers of the area are said to have put in 250,000 acres of it this year.

Altho Midland yields slightly less than Early Kalo, the variety it is expected to supersede, farmers harvest more grain from the new one. The "weak neck" disorder that causes many mature heads of Early Kalo and most dwarf sorghums to break over, affects Midland very little. That is the first saving; then Midland can always be harvested with a combine because it has stiff stalks that stand up well for some time after the heads are ripe. Early Kalo and some of the other varieties fall over and lodge if allowed to mature, and farmers have had to cut them with a binder, let them dry in the shock and then thresh them, a laborious and costly procedure.

So Midland is off to a good start because the plant breeders have equipped it with the double economy of less grain loss and more labor saving.

W. M. POSEY, a Pawnee County wheat farmer near Zook, Kan., raised 2,000 bus. of Tenmarq in 1944, and this wheat has been shipped to a seed house at Salina. The seed house has a contract from the War Food Administration for 25,000 bus. of Tenmarq wheat to be shipped to the UNRRA in Europe. Posey, whose wheat passed a germination test of 96, was paid a premium of 15 cents a bushel over market price.—G. M. H.

## Grain Carriers

CHICAGO, ILL.—The July meeting of the Mid-West Shippers Advisory Board was canceled to avoid a transportation crisis.

SERVICE ORDER No. 304, issued by the Interstate Commerce Commission, which put the movement of grain to the East under a permit system, has been canceled.

OMAHA, NEB.—Movement of wheat by barge from Omaha is a real possibility this fall, according to Wilbur A. Jones, pres. of the Omaha River Development Ass'n.

THE THIRTEEN Shippers Advisory Boards forecast an increase of 10.4 per cent in the carloadings of grain during the third quarter of 1945, from 441,009 in 1944 to 486,868.

MISSISSIPPI River grain shipments during the first 6 months of 1945 aggregated 190,000 tons, which is 20 per cent more than in the like period of 1944, according to the O.D.T.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—An embargo on grain shipments to the twin cities has been ordered by the Ass'n of American Railroads on account of the state weighmen refusing to work.

AT LEAST 1,800 more skilled workers are needed by the transportation equipment industry if an immediate increase in railroad freight car production from 4,000 to 8,000 cars a month is to be attained, the War Production Board announced June 30, after the first meeting here on June 28 of its Labor Advisory Committee on Transportation Equipment.

BOISE, IDA.—A proposed freight rate increase of intrastate shipments by truck in Idaho, slated to take effect July 7th has been delayed at least 120 days by the public utilities commission. During this time intrastate operators must show cause why the increase should be granted. This would boost rates 5 cents per 100 pounds on shipments of less than 5,000 pounds.—F.K.H.

HELENA, MONT.—Steady improvement in the Montana grain shipping situation has been reported by the state railroad commission after months of box car shortages. Montana shipments during the first four months of '45 totaled 8,673 cars, compared with 17,097 in '44 when more cars were available. The railroad commission expect more and more cars to become available in months to come.

THE INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION has suspended tariffs of those rail lines which sought to allow the truck-compelled feeding grain rates from Iowa, Nebraska, etc., to expire on June 30. At the same time the commission acted to refuse to suspend the tariffs of those lines which proposed to continue the rates to Dec. 31. This means that the feeding grain rates referred to will continue in effect, expiring with Dec. 31, 1945.

GRAIN and grain products loading during the week ended June 30 totaled 62,383 cars an increase of 5,510 cars above the preceding week and an increase of 3,783 cars above the corresponding week in 1944. In the Western Districts alone, grain and grain products loading for the week of June 30 totaled 45,973 cars, an increase of 5,329 cars above the preceding week and an increase of 3,539 cars above the corresponding week in 1944, as reported by the Ass'n of American Railroads.

CHURCHILL, MAN.—Geo. McIvor, chairman of the Canadian Wheat Board, told officials of the Hudson Bay Route Ass'n that the board intends to ship grain at the Churchill terminal elevator as soon as the war ban has been lifted and navigation conditions permit. It is the board's wish to have this northern Canadian seaport used to the fullest extent practicable for future grain shipments to Europe. No commercial cargoes have moved in or out of Churchill since the outbreak of war almost six years ago.

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WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Interstate Commerce Commission has directed that beginning July 10 and continuing until Feb. 28, United States railroads should accept carload shipments originating in this country and destined to ports in Mexico only if they are covered by straight bills of lading. It appears, the order said, that carload shipments to Mexico covered by order bills of lading are being unduly delayed at ports of entry thus contributing to the shortage of equipment and causing traffic congestion.

THE TRUNK LINE Committee asks permission of the Interstate Commerce Commission to equalize the thru rates to Burlington, Ia., with the rates now in effect to Chicago, Clinton and Davenport by publishing a shrinkage proportionate rate of 13 cents a 100 pounds from Council Bluffs, Ia., Omaha, St. Joseph, Mo., Atchison and Leavenworth, Kan., and Kansas City to Burlington, Ia., and directly intermediate points, applicable only on grain and grain products as defined, originating in the states of Oregon and Washington.

ST. LOUIS, MO.—The Continental Grain Co. has filed a complaint with the Interstate Commerce Commission alleging excessive rates on shipments of grain and soybeans by the Alton Railroad. It is alleged that on several occasions, beginning with April 5 of this year, the company had received an arrival notice and on the same date an inspection ticket despite the fact that the notice did not mention that the car was inspected at Hutchinson, Kan., or that it was reconsigned, the Alton Railroad collected from the Hiram Walker & Sons Grain Corporation consignee, 49 cents a hundred pounds and stated that the higher rate applied because the car had previously been inspected, as noted.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Feed mill representatives declare farmers in the Northeast are clamoring for feed and export grain shipments from the elevators are lagging. The feed mills and elevators are getting less than half of their car shipments. Most of the cars made available are for grain shipped to the seaboard for export under directives of the War Food Administration, Commodity Credit Corporation and other Government agencies. About 300 cars of grain—200 for export and 100 for domestic use—are being loaded daily here. Feed-mill executives have recommended the reversal of these figures. They believe the Government should see that this country is fed first and the surplus sent to Europe.

## Permits in Strike-Bound Northwest

To make it possible to keep some grain moving despite the strike of state weighers the permit committee of the Minneapolis and St. Paul market has issued the following instructions:

The following instructions shall be followed in filling Applications for Permits:

Application for Permit forms (copies of which are available at the Permit Office, 418 Corn Exchange) shall be completed in full.

Where applicants can certify or guarantee that the car or cars have been sold for unloading at points other than Minneapolis or St. Paul, or where unloading can be guaranteed at either Minneapolis or St. Paul, the applicant should so state in writing upon the application form. In such cases, permits will be issued promptly.

Applications upon which the applicant does not certify or guarantee prompt unloading will be handled by the Committee in accordance with procedures to be adopted which will recognize the absorptive capacity of the Minneapolis-St. Paul market.

CANADIAN wheat entered for consumption or withdrawn for consumption in the United States amounted to 703,234 bus. during the period May 29 thru June 6, according to the Bureau of Customs.

## Supply Trade

CARACAS, VENEZUELA.—We have organized Atlas, Vidal, Bulgari & Co. under the trade name of Cia Atlas V-B Y Cia to represent foreign manufacturers, especially of machinery, with a competent sales staff, with engineers of wide experience to furnish technical data to buyers.—Compania Atlas, Vidal, Bulgari & Cia.

CHICAGO, ILL.—The Cement Institute is charged by the U.S. Dept. of Justice with restraint of trade in maintaining identical prices for Portland cement by a system of quoting delivered prices. Besides dissolution of the institute the suit calls for the sale of cement f.o.b. mill or on delivered price basis at the option of the purchaser.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A new list of all American Standards and War Standards approved to date has just been published by the American Standards Ass'n and is available free of charge. There are approximately 800 standards listed in the booklet, covering specifications for materials, methods of tests, dimensions, definitions of technical terms, procedures, etc., in the electrical, mechanical, building transportation, textile, and other fields. For ready reference, the standards are listed alphabetically as well as by engineering fields.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—All allotments of materials for the third and subsequent quarters that are identified by the Controlled Materials Plan allotment symbols Z-1 and Z-2, have been canceled, effective July 1, the War Production Board announced June 30. All preference ratings assigned to production schedules for the third and subsequent quarters that are identified by those symbols applied to or extended to orders calling for delivery after July 1, 1945, also have been canceled, WPB said. The order was contained in Direction 73 to CMP Regulation No. 1.

DETAILS of a revised and simplified priorities system leading to ultimate discontinuance of priorities assistance for "virtually everything except military requirements" as soon as war-supporting and essential civilian production no longer needs general help, were announced by J. A. Krug, Chairman of the War Production Board. The new priorities system will be introduced gradually during the period from July 1 thru Dec. 31, 1945, which will be known as the "transition period." This period is designed to cushion the impact of the transition from a system under which nearly all production has been regulated to a new system under which military requirements will have top priority but civilian business will generally operate both without production restrictions and without affirmative priorities assistance.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Manufacturers of construction machinery and diesel engines may use materials originally scheduled for military contracts in producing for civilian use when war contracts are cancelled. The products are tractor mounted construction equipment, specialized construction machinery, mixers, pavers, spreaders, processing equipment for construction materials, power cranes, derricks, draglines, dredges, shovels, scrapers and graders, earth, rock and well drilling and boring machinery, tracked tractors, diesel electric or diesel mechanical locomotives under 600 horsepower.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Any Class B product manufactured on an authorized production schedule may be sold to fill any orders received, whether rated or unrated, as long as rated orders are given the precedence required by Priorities Regulation 1 or other applicable regulations or unless a particular War Production Board order provides otherwise, WPB said in Interpretation 32 to Controlled Materials Plan Regulation 1. This is true even though the CMP-4B application (for controlled materials) was filed with the expectation that all sales would be made on rated orders or on particular orders, and even though all production materials required were obtained by the use of priorities assistance.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A steel producer will not have to defer an unrated order or a "Z" order on his production schedule in favor of a regular authorized controlled material order after expiration of the "lead time," unless specifically directed to do so by the War Production Board, the board ruled July 6. Action was taken by amending Controlled Materials Plan Regulation 1. CMP Regulation 1 previously required deferment of an unrated or a "Z" (deferred) order on a producer's schedule in favor of an authorized controlled material order in all cases prior to the lead time, and also after the lead time unless such deferment would result in a substantial loss of production or interference with production. Lead time is the time which elapses between the date when production schedules are closed and the month in which such scheduling items are to be produced.

ALTHO the membership is increasing steadily, the Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n contemplates a drive to get new members, thus adding strength to its voice.

THE U.N.R.R.A. expects to have 480,000 tons of supplies ready for shipment to Europe by the end of June, two-thirds of which is food. L. B. Pearson, chairman of the committee on supplies, states that the supplies are destined for Greece, Yugoslavia, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Albania, Italy and refugee camps in the Middle East countries, which have certified they are unable to pay for initial relief supplies.

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# Feedstuffs

TOLEDO, O.—Directors of the America Dehydrators Assn. held a meeting June 21. It was decided to publish a series of articles beginning next September on the use of alfalfa meal in animal and poultry nutrition, later to be combined in book form. The directors enjoyed a cruise on Lake Erie as the guests of Frank Parman, Oak Harbor, O.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The 1945 spring pig crop is estimated at 51,687,000 head, a decrease of 7 per cent from that of 1944. A fall pig crop of about 35,300,000—an increase of 13 per cent—is indicated by farmers' reports on intentions for fall farrowings. The combined 1945 pig crop would be about 87,000,000, compared with 86,753,000 in 1944, and 121,706,000 in 1943. Total hogs over six months old on farms June 1, 1945, were about 26 per cent less than a year earlier and 29 per cent below two years earlier.—U.S.D.A.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—Frank E. Moore and L. Virginia Moore, trading as Hilltop Farm Feed Co., were fined \$20 for misbranding calf meal. The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the statements "For raising calves, prevents scours and keeps them growing rapidly," were false and misleading since they represented and suggested that the article would be efficacious in the cure, mitigation, treatment, or prevention of scours in calves and would keep calves growing rapidly, whereas it would not be efficacious for such purposes.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.—The U. S. Attorney filed a libel against a quantity of Nicotine Krumbles shipped by the C. U. McClellan Laboratories Corporation to Portland, Ore. The article was alleged to be misbranded in the statements appearing upon its label, "Hard Treatment for Hogs for Large Round Worms." \* \* \* McClellan's Nicotine Krumbles for hogs is effective," were false and misleading since the article would not be of value as a treatment for large roundworms in hogs; and in that the containers of the 15-ounce size were so filled as to be misleading since they were less than half filled.

## Manpower Shortage in Feed Industry

Albion G. Taylor, chief of the food industries division of the W.F.A., has sent a memorandum to all War Food Administration Representatives on production urgency committees and manpower priorities committees, giving data on the importance of the mixed feed industry.

In 200 plants covering half the capacity, of the industry present employment is 15,441; additional manpower needed now is 2,907, and for capacity production 4,811 additional.

"Due to manpower shortage, feed manufacturers are again rationing their production to their customers and in the survey made recently, it was shown that on the week of May 7-12 of the 222 plants reporting there were unfilled orders of approximately one-half million tons of feed on hand. Because of these voluntary restrictions, it is impossible for many livestock producers to increase their numbers in order to produce more of the essential food products. For example, the lack of feed may impede the production of food which is of extreme importance for essential vital military operations. This is exemplified by threatened curtailment of the production of broiler meat which at the present time is consumed exclusively, or almost exclusively, by members of the armed forces. The Delaware Crop Re-

port of April 1, which is one of the key broiler producing areas of the country, shows that 40 per cent of the physical facilities for broiler production is not being used. One factor responsible for this is the inability of the feed manufacturers to produce mixed feed in accordance with the demand."

## Thirty Days More for Filing Under M.P.R. 585

The Office of Price Administration has announced that 30 days in addition to the original 60 will be allowed for filing margins and base ingredient prices under M.P.R. 585, the mixed feed order.

Soon the O.P.A. will reprint the order, incorporating three amendments which have been issued.

## Supplement for Fattening Steers

Providing a mineral, an energy (corn), or a protein (cottonseed cake) supplement in fattening two-year-old steers on bluestem grass proved slightly more profitable in the first instance and definitely more so in the latter two, in 1944. Grass alone produced fat cattle which sold for \$11.25 per hundredweight, whereas the slightly heavier, fatter and higher yielding cattle produced in the supplemented pastures brought \$11.50 to \$13.00 and \$12.75 per hundredweight respectively. Return per steer and carcass grades also favored the lot fed corn while on grass.—Okla. A. & M. College.

## Adulteration and Misbranding

Chas L. Whyte, trading as Whyte Feed Mills, Pine Bluffs, Ark., was fined \$25 on the charge of having shipped "Horseshoe 40 per cent Supplement for Hogs" that contained not more than 33.28 per cent protein.

The Sherwin-Williams Co., Cleveland, O., was fined \$200 for shipping "Sheelsleys Champion Live Stock Feed" labeled 18 per cent crude protein that contained not more than 16.65 per cent protein.

At Brooklyn, N. Y., a shipment of 84 100-lb. bags of meat scraps from Harrison, N. J., was found to contain glass, a deleterious substance

## Feed Movement in June

Receipts and shipments of feed at the various markets during June, compared with June, 1944, in tons, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1945	1944	1945	1944
Chicago	35,832	46,199	59,438	49,061
Kansas City	2,190	1,200	32,910	29,310
Milwaukee	30	180	19,830	17,000
Minneapolis			79,920	86,010
Minneapolis*	5,600	2,700	7,385	5,430
Minneapolis†			18,300	27,060
Wichita			8,623	8,647


\*Screenings. †Linseed meal.

injurious to health, and no claimant having appeared the product was ordered by the court to be delivered to a U. S. Marine Hospital for use as fertilizer.



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## Staff Report of American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n

Without fear of contradiction the year just concluded was, in the opinion of the staff, the most active in the 37-year history of this Ass'n. To quote from last year's annual report to the membership: "We thought last year was a busy year—and it was—but the twelve months just concluded set a record for Ass'n activity." So, we repeat again, the twelve months, just concluded, set another record for activity on the part of your ass'n. And your staff anticipates an even more active year ahead if war-time demands still prevail.

At the time of preparation of this report the feed situation, which, of course in turn means the food situation, threatens to become precarious. As at this time last year "corn is where you can get it" and we are burning both midnight oil and the telegraph wires in effort to obtain the relief that is necessary to make feeds available generally, under the proved fact that before there can be food there must be feed.

Of course the present situation is very much in the foreground of the Ass'n's welfare, but at the same time we are preparing for the post-war period and we are expanding accordingly. By Fall we will be in new, modern offices—same floor, same building—better equipped for the industry war tasks that are still ahead.

**MEMBERSHIP**—Our membership as of the close of our fiscal year a year ago, was 608. As of June 1, 1945, our membership was 647. The gain for the year was, of course, not so great as that of a year ago, but nevertheless reflects creditably on the efforts of your membership committee who, although busy with their own personal and business affairs, found time to do a "selling" job for your Ass'n. A few of the new members were, of course, by virtue of their affiliation thru the Alfalfa Dehydrators Division.

**ALFALFA DEHYDRATORS DIVISION.**—For your information we quote here the report of the Alfalfa Dehydrators Ass'n (a division of the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n) to your Board of Directors:

"The past six months (half of our fiscal year) has been a fairly active and busy period. Two or three major problems engaged our attention and action, among them being the proposal of Western and Southwestern freight territories to cancel the existing low rates on movement of alfalfa hay and meals; the proposed re-definition of 'Areas of Production' which, in some of our member territories, would be almost ruinous if made retroactive on payment of overtime wages, and the consideration of proposals to promote wider uses of alfalfa meals. A conference on this latter subject was held in Chicago last week between our special committee and leading nutritionists, in the persons of Dr. Harry W. Titus, Dr. J. E. Hunter, Dr. B. C. Fairbanks and Mr. Lyman Peck.

The Alfalfa Dehydrators Ass'n members total seventy. Of this number, sixty are alfalfa dehydrators solely. The remaining ten are members through their membership in the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n. All sixty pay dues individually, as you gentlemen know, to the alfalfa group, which has its own charter, its own officers, collects its own dues, bears its own expenses and pays into the AFMA \$50 per year per member.

At the present moment there is no serious problem facing our industry. We feel our affiliation with the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n is mutually profitable and pleasant."

**DOG FOOD DIVISION.**—Since the division's last report of a year ago the Dog Food Division has been somewhat inactive and unable to hold any meetings because of the restrictions put on travel. A committee of six represent the various phases of the dog feed industry on a special committee that is super-

vising affairs of the division until more permanent organization can be effected.

One of the matters that engaged the group's attention was the obtaining of relief, from the OPA, from the price squeeze and which was accomplished in September. Four of the six members of our industry committee are members of the OPA Advisory Committee.

To date we have a membership of 106, representing possible 80 per cent of the gross tonnage of dog food produced annually. Balance on hand in the treasury amounts to \$5,061.38.

## Amendment 2 to M.P.R. 585

Chester Bowles, administrator of the O.P.A., has issued Amendment 2 to the mixed feed regulation, M.P.R. 585.

Nearly all of the changes made by this amendment are to correct certain errors or to clarify certain provisions of the regulation. However, some are changes of substance.

Items 1, 6, 19, 20, 22 and 23 are either corrections or changes necessitated by other amendments to the regulation.

Items 2, 4 and 5 provide a method for determining margins for a manufacturer selling only to other manufacturers. No such method was previously provided.

Item 3 changes the record keeping requirements, at the suggestion of the field offices, so that records must be kept in all cases where the sale is of one ton or more.

In item 7, the third method for margins for sales by Class B manufacturers to retailers is amended to provide that the manufacturer must deduct the largest regular discount he allowed to retailers in all cases. Formerly, this discount was based on historic discounts. This was impractical and it was also found that there were such small variations that it was possible to establish a definite discount for all such sales.

Item 8 adds a new method for establishing margins for sales by Class B manufacturers to retailers and for private brand feeds. This method is similar to that already established for Class A manufacturers. This Office now finds that it is desirable to make this method available to Class B manufacturers.

Items 9 and 16 make a slight change to require the manufacturer to appeal from a disapproval of his filed margins, differentials or base ingredient prices if he wishes to avail him-

self of the privilege of relying on his original filing.

Item 10 provides a procedure by which a manufacturer can treat a plant as a Class C plant even though it was not operated as such or in existence during the 1942 base months. Originally, only Class C plants which were operated as such during the 1942 base period were proposed for in the regulation.

Items 11 and 17 provide that margins, differentials, base ingredient and container prices are deemed to be approved after 60 days from the time that the manufacturer has received an acknowledgment of their filing. Formerly this period ran from the date of filing. It was conceivable that such a filing would not be received by the appropriate office and that consequently a manufacturer might erroneously be relying on this approval by non-action.

Items 12, 13, 14 and 15 make certain changes in Section 4.2 (b) to state clearly that a manufacturer, wishing to use the "receipts" method for determining his base ingredient prices, must use receipts from his normal or customary origin and may not use receipts which are more or less out of line.

Item 18 is merely reworded to make clear that a manufacturer's pricing day need not be the day upon which he computes or issues his price lists.

Item 21 now provides a method for fixing a price when one wholesaler has bought from another wholesaler. This situation was not previously covered.

Item 24 amends Section 5.6 to provide expressly that the regulation supersedes Maximum Price Regulation 165 as far as custom mixers are concerned.

WHEAT ground during the 10 months prior to May 1 amounted to 479,487,331 bus. for regular flour and 36,833,167 bus. for granular flour, against 460,794,053 bus. for regular flour and 31,522,260 bus. for granular flour during the corresponding ten months of 1943-44, as reported by the Bureau of the Census.

SOYBEANS inspected in May continue good, 92 per cent grading No. 2 or better, compared with 91 per cent in April and 88 per cent in March. Inspected receipts of soybeans continued high in May and reached a total of 5,953 cars, according to inspectors' reports to the Grain Products Branch of the War Food Administration, somewhat less than the 6,588 cars reported for the month of April.



**PILOT BRAND OYSTER SHELL**

**PILOT BRAND Oyster Shell Helps to "Keep 'em Laying!"**

**OYSTER SHELL PRODUCTS CORP. ST. LOUIS 8, MO., NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.**

## Hay Movement in June

Receipts and shipments of hay at the various markets during June, compared with June, 1944, in tons, were:

	Receipts 1945	1944	Shipments 1945	1944
Chicago	3,288	3,977	599	806
Ft. Worth	88	209		
Kansas City	4,662	6,080	1,656	2,466
Portland	153	134		
St. Louis	144	348	132	432

THE Department of Commerce released information on wheat and flour exports from July, 1944, to March 1, which showed that the combined exports of flours of all types and whole wheat grain aggregated 1,170,933,958 pounds of flour and 10,338,599 bushels of whole grain.

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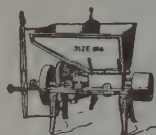
Protein, Fat, and Fibre  
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# Poultry Feeds and Feeding

**SLEEPY EYE, MINN.**—Snow's Hatcheries are charged by the Federal Trade Commission with misrepresentation in the sale of baby chicks, falsely claiming they are U. S. Record of Performance breeders.

**OMAHA, NEB.**—The U. S. Attorney filed a libel against a quantity of Neol and Coridene shipped by the Gland-O-Lac Co. to Shenandoah, Ia., alleging they were misbranded, not constituting an adequate treatment for the named diseases of poultry.

**CEDAR RAPIDS, IA.**—The U. S. Attorney filed a libel against 1,494 cans and 167 bottles containing poultry remedies shipped by the Shores Co. to Atchison, Kan., because of false and misleading statements in the accompanying booklets. The booklets were destroyed by the government. The products were released on condition they be brought into compliance with the law.

**CENTERLINE, MICH.**—The U. S. Attorney seized 160 25-pound bags of flushing mash alleged to be misbranded in that the statements in the accompanying circular that the article would be effective in the treatment of coccidiosis were false and misleading. No claimant appeared. The product was ordered delivered to a federal institution for use as animal feed.

**BURBANK, CAL.**—The U. S. Attorney filed a libel again a quantity of Kon-Trold Nicotine in cartons shipped by the Kon-Trold Products Co. The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement appearing on its label, "For the control of poultry Round Worms \* \* \* For Round Worm elimination," were false and misleading in that, while a product of this character may have value when used as directed on the label for expelling large roundworms, it would not be effective against all species of roundworms which infest poultry.

**CINCINNATI, O.**—Co-operative Mills, Inc., was charged with having shipped to Roxanna, Del., 40 100-pound bags of flushing mash alleged to be misbranded in that the statements on its label which represented and suggested that, when fed according to directions, it would be of value in the treatment or prevention of cecal or acute coccidiosis, were false and misleading since the article would not be of any value in the treatment or prevention of cecal or acute coccidiosis. The Southern States Co-operative appeared as claimant, and the product was released under bond for relabeling.

## Corn, Wheat and Barley for Chickens

By W. O. WILSON of So. Dakota Agri. Exp. Station.

In a series of experiments conducted from 1936 to 1943, corn, wheat and barley were found to be about equal value for poultry for starting, growing and laying rations. Measurements of carcass quality employed in previous studies were primarily concerned with the fat thickness. Mashers should be fortified with vitamins and minerals, altho a 20 per cent protein mash with wheat has resulted in a vitamin A deficiency. Differences in egg production were not significant when tested statistically. Hens on these grains and mash were able to balance protein intake of 20-26 per cent in mash to about 16.5 per cent. Hens allowed to choose their own grain consumed 51 per cent of the total intake as wheat, 33 per cent as corn and 16 per cent as barley.

A laying ration which contained no animal protein gave results comparable to those produced on a ration containing 15 per cent protein. There were employed in the growing trials, 3 lots of 60 Rhode Island cockerels each fed from 8.5 to 28 weeks of age. For studying

the physical measurements of fattening and fleshing fowls in 1940 and 1941, 10 Barred Plymouth Rocks are 10 Rhode Island Red hens were employed. In 10 laying trials lasting 32-48 weeks there were 30-60 birds per lot starting at the age of 6-7 months with birds of various breeds, including White and Barred Plymouth Rocks, New Hampshires, Rhode Island Reds and White Leghorns.

## Effect of Vitamin A Intake

Large amounts of vitamin A in a ration of hens receiving carotenoids caused a progressive suppression in the pigment content of the egg yolk. The lowering was significant on a ration in which 15,000 International Units of vitamin A were included per pound, and it decreased to only 25 per cent of the basal level of chickens receiving 200,000 I.U. of vitamin A per pound of feed. A similar effect was noted in the vitamin A content of the blood and liver, but some exception was found in the body fat, due, it is assumed to the sluggish turnover of the carotenoids.

"The vitamin A in the yolk was exchanged from the average control level of 46.8 I.U. per gram when 1,000, 2,000 or 15,000 I.U. of this vitamin were added per pound of food. With higher doses of vitamin A in the diet, significantly increased levels were found in the yolks, the values, respectively, being the following: 30,000 I.U. group, 54.6; 60,000 I.U. group, 62.3; 100,000 I.U. group, 99.3 I.U.; and with the 200,000 I.U. group, 120.7 I.U."—Journal of Nutrition.

## Effect of Feed on Riboflavin Content

Experiments with two Holstein-Friesian and two Jersey cows over a normal lactation period of approximately 10 months (examples taken twice weekly) showed:

The milk of two Holstein cows used in this experiment contained, on an average, approximately 34 per cent less riboflavin than that of two Jersey cows.

The Holstein cows, because of higher milk production, produced on an average approximately 34 per cent more of riboflavin per day than the Jersey cows.

There was an inverse relation between milk yield per day and the riboflavin content.

The riboflavin content of morning, noon, and night milk from the same cow was practically constant although the milk yields varied widely.

Supplementing a concentrate-dry roughage ration with substantial amounts of sunflower silage increased the riboflavin content of milk 36 per cent (within 2 days) and the riboflavin content level was comparatively high for the remaining portion of lactation while the silage was fed.

Supplementing a concentrate-dry roughage sunflower-silage ration with wheat pasture caused no significant change in the riboflavin content of milk.

Stage of lactation, season, pregnancy, and oestrus have no discernible influence on the riboflavin content of milk.

Colostrum milk contains about three times as much riboflavin as normal milk but loses approximately 30 per cent of its riboflavin concentration within 24 hours after parturition of the cow.

Neither pasteurization, homogenization, or storage for 24 hours at 40 degrees F. in a dark refrigerator decreased the riboflavin content of milk.—Idaho Agri. Exp. Sta.

THE SHIP of state is a wonderful vessel but it is badly overloaded with stowaways in the form of bureaucrats.—Wall Street Journal.



## O.P.A. Interpretations

The National Grain Trade Council has recently received the following interpretations by Jonathan B. Richards, assistant general counsel of the O.P.A.:

### Sales to Armed Forces

**Question:** If a manufacturer sells to the army a mixed feed for which he has an established margin, but on his sales to the army he is subject to rigid specifications which involve additional expense in every operation, may he sell such mixed feed to the army at a price in excess of its maximum price to other persons?

**Answer:** No. Maximum prices apply to all sales, including sales to armed forces. However, if army specifications involve changes that make the mixed feed a different mixed feed, the margin for such different mixed feed determined pursuant to the fifth method for Class A plants or sixth method for Class B plants might be greater. If extra packing is involved an additional charge for such packing could be made as provided in Supplementary Order No. 34.

### Price Lists

**Question:** Does a manufacturer comply with the provisions of Section 3.12(b) and 4.6(d) if he notifies his customers that they may consider his list prices automatically renewed from week to week until they are otherwise notified?

**Answer:** No. The notice provided for in Section 4.6(d) is a substitute for the price list and must be issued each week or until a price list is again issued in accordance with Section 4.6(a) and supplied as required by Section 3.12(b).

### Ingredient Not Under Price Control

**Question:** An ingredient which is not under price control is subject to wide variations in market value. May the manufacturer make due allowances for such variations in determining his base ingredient price or must he make such determination in accordance with Section 4.2(b)(3)?

**Answer:** He must make such determination in accordance with the provisions of Section 4.2(b)(3) and can reflect only such variations as therein provided. See Section 4.3 for adjusted base ingredient price if market prices advance beyond base ingredient price.

### Margins—Fourth Method for Class A and Fifth Method for Sales to Feeders for Class B Plants

**Question:** May a manufacturer file a margin under the fourth method for Class A plants or the fifth method for Class B plants for sales to feeders if such margin was not reported to OPA in Washington, D. C.?

**Answer:** No. Section 17 required that the margin be both determined and reported pursuant to the provisions of that section. A manufacturer was not "entitled to use" such margin unless he complied with both requirements.

### Issuance of List Prices

**Question:** A manufacturer bases his list prices on computations made on Friday. The manufacturer's price lists are customarily printed and mailed on Friday and are dated as of the following Monday. May the manufacturer continue this practice under the regulation?

**Answer:** Yes. This practice is specifically provided for by Sections 4.5 and 4.6. Such list is "issued" on Friday under Section 4.6 and since the manufacturer does not desire to have it become effective on the date when "issued" but on the following Monday, he may select Monday as his pricing day under Sec. 4.5.

### Filing of Guarantees

**Question:** A manufacturer sells mixed feed in a state which does not require the filing of the guarantees required by Section 3.4. Must such manufacturer file such guarantees for each mixed feed that he sells in that state with a District OPA office in that state?

**Answer:** Yes.

### Soybean Meal or Cottonseed Meal Plus Minerals

**Question:** If a manufacturer manufactures only one mixed feed consisting either of soybean meal or cottonseed meal plus in either case certain minerals, must he comply with the provisions of the regulation as to such commodity?

**Answer:** Yes. Such commodity is a mixed feed under Section 2.1(a)(9).

### Ingredient and Base Ingredient Prices

**1. Question:** Under the third method under Section 4.2(b)(1) and under the first method under Section 4.2(b)(2) for determining base ingredient prices, is the price that the manufacturer actually paid for the ingredient a factor in the determination of the base ingredient price?

**Answer:** No. Base ingredient prices are determined on the basis of maximum prices, not the prices actually paid by the manufacturer.

**2. Question:** If the manufacturer paid a lower price than the maximum price and the invoice does not show elevation charges or mark-ups for brokers, commission merchants

or merchandisers, may the manufacturer take such factors into account in determining his maximum price for such receipt?

**Answer:** Yes. He may do so if he has evidence that an elevation has actually been performed or that the particular lot has been handled by a broker or commission merchant or a merchandiser or more than one of these, subject of course to the limitation on mark-ups provided in the specific regulation.

**3. Question:** In determining base ingredient prices under Section 4.2 and adjusted base ingredient prices under Section 4.3, if a manufacturer purchases an ingredient at a point other than the plant at the appropriate maximum price at such point, and such maximum price plus the transportation cost to his plant exceeds the maximum price that his supplier could have charged him for such ingredient, if he delivered it to his plant, may the manufacturer include such ingredient in his mixed feed at the maximum price paid by him plus his transportation cost or must he include such ingredient in his mixed feed at the maximum price that his supplier could have charged him delivered to his plant?

**Answer:** The manufacturer cannot include such ingredient in his mixed feed at a price higher than the maximum price that his supplier could have charged him delivered to his

plant. In other words, he must absorb the amount by which the maximum price paid by him plus his transportation cost exceeds the maximum price of his supplier for a delivery to his plant.

### Margins

The term "going price" as used in the third method of determining margins for Class A plants and the second method of determining margins for Class B plants is virtually synonymous with "uniform price" except that a price may be a "going price" even though an occasional sale was made at another price. Therefore, under these methods the selling price may be used as the "going price" whenever there are only such deviations as make no appreciable difference in the result obtained.

**Question:** Manufacturers filing margins under the first method for Class B plants are not required to file base ingredient prices. Class B manufacturers are not required to file margins for sales to retailers. Does the fact that filing is not required in these cases relieve such manufacturers from the obligation to keep records of such base ingredient price determinations and such margin determinations and of adjusted base ingredient price determinations?

**Answer:** No. All manufacturers have exactly the same obligations to keep records, irrespec-

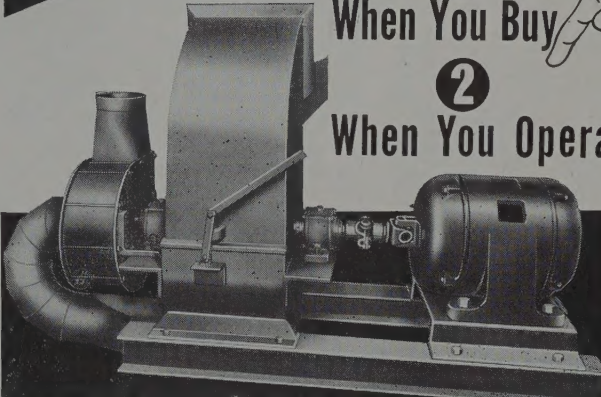
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Many users report the FORDS actually pays for itself with the power it saves! You, too, can increase your grinding profits with a FORDS.

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tive of whether they are required to file particular records or not.

#### Mineralized Salt

**Question:** Is mineralized salt containing 84 per cent salt, 5 per cent calcium and minor quantities of phosphorus, iodine, iron, copper and cobalt, packaged in 50-pound stock blocks and 100-pound bags and used chiefly in feeding of animals a "mineral mixed feed" as defined in the regulation?

**Answer:** Such a mineralized feed when sold for feeding to animals is a "mineralized mixed feed" within the meaning of Section 5(a)(5) and consequently sales of this salt are governed by the provisions of the Regulation.

Common salt itself is not a "mixture of two or more chemicals or minerals" in the sense that term is used in the regulation and therefore is not a mixed feed.

#### Commingleing and Averaging

The use of the term "commingleing" in Food Products Regulation No. 2, Section 2.2, is in accord with the commercial practice of physically commingleing various lots of grain.

The provisions of Section 2.3 apply only to the pricing of a lot of grain on the basis of the individual "history" of a single inbound lot or on the basis of an average of the "histories" of several inbound lots, regardless of whether such lots have or have not been physically commingleed.

Sec. 2.3 sets forth two methods for determining maximum prices on resale as follows:

(1) Section 2.3(c) provides a method for determining the maximum price for lots withdrawn from a storage elevator, whether commingleed or not, commingleed by relating each lot withdrawn to a particular inbound lot by use of the "history" of such inbound lot.

(2) Section 2.3(d) provides a method for determining the maximum price for lots withdrawn from a storage elevator when the seller desires to withdraw lots without pricing each lot withdrawn by reference to a particular inbound lot. This method provides for the determination of an "average base price" based on averaging the "histories" of several individual inbound lots in accordance with the provisions of Section 2.3(d). Such "average base price" is necessary to compute the maximum price for each outbound lot by adjusting such "average base price" to the grade and quality of each outbound lot and adding the appropriate mark-ups, if any, as provided in Section 2.3(d)(3). This method is used only for the determination of a maximum selling price. When the sale is made at a price no higher than the base price of the lot in the quantity of grain involved having the lowest base price, the seller is not required to use the method provided in Section 2.3(d) nor is he obligated to comply with the requirement as to certification set forth in Section 2.3(d)(6) added by Amendment 5.

The above interpretation also applies to the corresponding sections of Regulation No. 487.

## New Feed Definitions

Representative feed control official and a committee of the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, meeting at Chicago recently, made a report on feed definitions.

**LIMESTONE**—Advisability of Defining the Terms Limestone and Calcium Carbonate.

It was agreed that all materials containing more than 95 per cent calcium carbonate could be labeled as calcium carbonate in the final mixed feed.

**TAXATION and Registration of Materials Sold for Mixing Purposes Only.**

It was the opinion that the states have jurisdiction over raw materials or ingredients when such raw materials or ingredients are used as is by consumers. The use of the product by consumers takes it entirely out of the ordinary meaning of the word "ingredient," and makes it, in the words of the statutes, "a commercial feeding stuff." The exemption from statutory requirements as to licensing applies, therefore, only to feedstuffs which are used as ingredients "for mixing purposes only" by manufacturers. Shipments of commercial feedstuffs made to manufacturers to be used for the purpose of mixing feedstuffs, therefore, are not required to be registered where these products are used only as ingredients in the mixing of feedstuffs that are properly registered in the state under their own names.

Referring to the practice known as "custom mixing," it was the opinion that the product of such mixing is within the statute unless the component parts of the mixtures are licensed

and tagged in compliance with the statute. Therefore, shipments of commercial feedstuffs made to manufacturers who do "custom mixing" or who offer such products for resale must be registered and tagged, unless such manufacturers have such feedstuffs (the component parts) registered and licensed under their own name.

**MISLEADING BRAND NAMES**—It was the consensus of the meeting that the use of the words "fortified," "vitaminized," "flavined," and "mineralized," and other comparable declarations in the brand name of a feed be considered as not acceptable to feed control officials.

**UREA**—The Executive committee took the following action in connection with urea:

If feed contains more than 3 per cent of urea, the label shall bear a statement of proper usage and the following in type of such conspicuousness as to render it likely to be read and understood by ordinary individuals under customary conditions of purchase and use: **WARNING:** This feed should be used only in accordance with directions furnished on the label.

## Container Pricing

By Amendment 3 to M.P.R. 585 feed manufacturers are permitted to file container prices for each type of container used.

A new sentence is added at the end of section 3.12 (a) to read as follows: "Every seller who, prior to May 3, 1943, customarily gave invoices to his customers, must continue to do so."

The first sentence in the first method in Section 4.1 (D) (2) is amended to read as follows: "You may use this method only for a plant operated by you during the year 1944 at which you produced for your own account less than 3,500 tons of mixed feed during the year."

The first sentence in section 4.2 (B) (1) is amended to read as follows: "Base price, as used in this subparagraph (1) means, with respect to wheat, oats, barley, corn and grain sorghums, the 'base price' thereof as defined, respectively, in 2nd Revised Maximum Price Regulation 487 and supplements 2, 3, 4 and 6 to Food Products Regulation No. 2."

The first method in section 4.2 (B) (1) is amended to read as follows:

"First Method. You may use the 'base price' at the point where the plant is located."

Section 4.2 (B) (3) (iii) is amended to read as follows:

"(iii). The simple average of the prices you paid delivered at your plant for either (a) your receipts during the last 30 days prior to the effective date of this regulation, or (b) your last 20 receipts prior to the effective date of this regulation, or (c) your receipts during the last year preceding the effective date of this regulation."

A new sentence is added at the end of section 4.2 (B) (4) (i) to read as follows: "You may have several such base container prices; for example, you may have one price for standard cotton bags and another for 'print' cotton bags."

Section 4.2 (B) (4) (iv) is amended to read as follows:

"(iv) Methods. Your base container price for any containers shall be the maximum price you could lawfully pay if subject to price control, or the reasonable market value, if not subject to price control, delivered to your plant from your normal suppliers of such containers. Such prices shall be on the basis of normal quantities of such containers (as evidenced by receipts) that you purchase either in the 100-lb size or in smaller sizes."

The last sentence in the first paragraph of section 4.3 is amended to read as follows: "A manufacturer need not calculate an adjusted base ingredient price unless he desires to do so, but he cannot take an ingredient into his mixed feed at a price higher than the base ingredient price (whether or not such base ingredient price

has been filed) in determining his control price, unless he determines an adjusted base ingredient price as herein provided."

Section 4.8 (B) (6) is amended to read as follows:

"(6) Such discounts as are consistent with your regular discount policy, if any, on such sales during the 1942 base months, except that in the case of private brand mixed feeds, you must allow at least as great a discount as your largest discount to a wholesaler during the 1942 base months on sales of the same or most nearly similar mixed feed produced by you, which is not a private brand mixed feed." Effective June 30.

## Hatchery Operations Above Last Year's Levels

Altho laying flocks during 1945 may decline more than in 1944 because of high poultry prices, a larger number of young chickens for replacement purposes probably will be available. This will offset the decline in the average number of layers, so that the number of hens and pullets on farms Jan. 1, 1946, will probably be about the same as on Jan. 1, 1945, or slightly larger. On May 1, 1945, chicks and young chickens on farms from this year's hatch numbered 457 million birds, 2 per cent fewer than on May 1, 1944. However, last year, from May 1 thru June 30, the number of young chickens on farms increased 118 million head, compared with the usual increase of about 200 million head. The number of eggs set in April was 15 per cent larger than in April, 1944, and orders for baby chicks as of May 1 were 131 per cent above those of last year. This year, because of relatively high egg prices and a favorable egg-feed price ratio, a late hatch probably will occur, similar to that in 1943. During June and July, commercial hatching operations were 17 per cent of the total for the year. Usually (1935-39 average) about 11 per cent of the total hatch takes place during June and July.

Commercial hatchery operations during April were 9 per cent above April, 1944. Hatchings this year were off to a late start. In February and March, commercial hatchings were 16 and 8 per cent below the same months of the previous year. However, with the improved demand outlook and higher prices for eggs, hatching operations gained impetus and are above last year's level.

The May hatch of chicks reached a total of 311,237,000, 30 per cent higher than last May and 33 per cent over the five-year average for May between the years 1939-1943. It was the second greatest May hatch recorded by the department; being only 4 per cent less than the high mark set in 1943.—U. S. D. A.

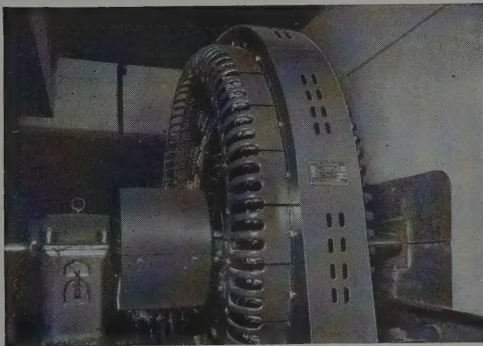
TRUCK production quotas totaling 233,472 units have been allocated by the W.P.B. to 36 manufacturers.

IN ADDITION to new and special implements of war to be moved from the United States against Japan, some 3,000,000 men and millions of tons of fighting equipment must be moved from Europe either to the United States or directly to the far Pacific. For every man moved to a forward area for the armed services, the Merchant Marine must deliver from eight to 10 tons of equipment at the initial landing and one ton or more each month thereafter to support his advance against the enemy.

IT IS no easy cheap Jack Utopia of airy phrases that lies before us. No man should try to gain a span of shabbily bought office by easy, fickle, frothy chatter. Far better for a Party to go down telling the truth and not bid for votes or popularity by promising what cannot be performed. Government control for control's sake is senseless. Controls under a pretext of war or its aftermath designed to accomplish totalitarian designs should be mercilessly exposed.—Winston Churchill.



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This 350 hp, 200 rpm Simplex synchronous motor provides high starting and pull-in torque with low starting current. It's simple and accessible—easy to install, maintain and repair. No clutch is needed, yet acceleration of the flour mill lineshaft is smooth and efficient, with less slippage or throwing of belts.

When you start your mill fully loaded does your main drive balk? Then you need a Westinghouse Simplex synchronous motor. Its high starting torque, high power factor and high efficiency are made to order for flour mill service.

In the average mill, two-thirds of the load is friction; it's easy to see why starting torque may be *twice* the normal running torque. The Simplex motor takes this in stride, whether direct-connected to low-speed lineshafting or rev'd down through a Westinghouse speed reducer. Result? You'll get less slippage—less belt throwing—less down time.

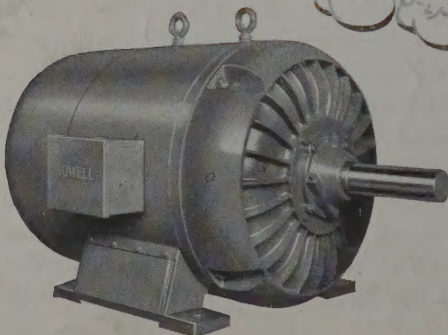
But that's not the only way the Simplex motor will cut your production costs. You'll pay less for power—and less for maintenance and repairs. Uninterrupted constant speed operation gives you a more uniform product—and *more of it*. For the complete story, call your nearest Westinghouse representative. Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company, P. O. Box 868, Pittsburgh 30, Pa. J-94664



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**Howell Enclosed, Fan-Cooled Motor—Type K.** Howell Totally Enclosed, Fan-Cooled Motor (shown above). Available through 125 Hp. . . . all working parts are protected against dust, fumes or moisture . . . Fan cooling prevents undue temperature rise (motor overheating) . . . All steel, streamlined housing provides minimum weight and greater compactness of overall length . . . built to N.E.M.A. frame dimensions . . . special horizontal and vertical fan-cooled motors are available.

Also a wide range of other types of motors up to 150 Hp.

## It has come to this— but we haven't cut Howell Quality

Yes, many of those good dependable Howell Motors have been shipped by air express to those who vitally need them for the war effort. The delivery situation in the entire electric motor industry is just this serious.

*But we haven't cut Howell quality in any way. Pre-war standards are being rigidly maintained without any compromise whatsoever in quality.*

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